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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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No. 1502 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 西曆六月廿一日 SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916 明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

SUBMARINE WANTS U.S. PASSENGER TO ACT AS SAFEGUARD

Jagow Thinks America Is Bound to Protest If Deutschland Sunk

ODDS ARE PUT UP

50 to 1 Offered on £5,000 Vessel Will Not Make Trip to Bremen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 17.—There is some excitement concerning the forthcoming departure of the German submarine Deutschland. A message from the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Jagow, has been published, which says that, "if the British are dastardly enough to sink the Deutschland, the United States is bound to protest in the name of civilisation and humanity."

The captain of the submarine is trying to secure an American passenger as a safeguard.

In view of boasts made by pro-Germans, British sportsmen have offered to accept up to £5,000 all pro-German money, at 50 to 1, on the vessel's arrival in Bremen.

Prof. Burgess Reviews Law as to Deutschland

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 17.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Professor Burgess writes in the newspaper American: "A mercantile submarine is to be treated by belligerents in every respect as a merchantman. A visit and search is required. The vessel can only be fired upon when trying to escape, by running away or submerging.

"Otherwise, the offending belligerent must be held to strict accountability. The submarine must be greeted and supported as having broken the Allies' commercial trust and having secured the freedom of the seas. Its rights must be jealously protected."

Capitan Konig, in an article in the American, says that the despatch of the Deutschland to the United States had a dual purpose; namely, to give evidence of goodwill towards the Americans and the restoration of the commercial relations.

Referring to the cargo carried by the Deutschland, Captain Konig said: "We have been influenced as much by industrial and medical needs here, as by the price obtained. In view of the scarcity of ships, the submarine should run at a profit also after the war, especially when large ones are built. The Deutschland is no infringement of the 'lake boat'."

It is reported from Washington that another party of the crew of the Deutschland visited Washington and were shown through the White House and the public buildings. They were cordially received by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels.

Von Jagow's Pronouncement

The American publishes a Berlin despatch dealing with an interview with the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. von Jagow, who said: "Germany claims that the submarine-merchantman is entitled to be visited and searched and its crew brought into safety, before being destroyed, like other merchantmen."

The Minister expects America to take the same attitude, since the submarine was built for the express purpose of relieving the situation against which Germany is battling and the United States protesting. The Minister quotes a note of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, dated October 4, 1870, addressed to France, expressing displeasure at the French ships hovering off American ports and interfering with the trade of a friendly nation.

The newspapers report that American warships have been sent to Chesapeake Bay, in order to protect American neutrality within the three miles limit.

A despatch of the Evening Sun from Washington says that a Berlin telegram, commenting upon the erroneous report that the State Department would not protest if the Deutschland were treated as a warship after having left the three miles limit, caused the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Polk, to emphasize the peaceful status of the undersea liner and to indicate that, if the Deutschland were sunk, the United States would proceed in the same way as it would do in the case of any other merchantman.

Victory in Volhynia Gives Russians Complete Control Of Northern Bank of Lipa

Menaced Flanks and Rear, Germans in Full Retreat, Utterly Demoralised; Bulgarians in Fighting Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 18.—The official communique issued today reports: On the Riga front, the Germans, in many places, made vain attempts to recapture their lost trenches. Our victory in Volhynia has completely cleared the enemy from the northern bank of the Lipa.

We are using the heavy guns captured from the enemy to bombard their positions on the south bank. The abundance of captured material shows that the enemy retired in great disorder.

The German prisoners are in all sorts of uniforms, showing the mixed character of their latest formations.

A communique yesterday showed that the fighting in Volhynia is partly eastward of Sviniusky, where "we broke the enemy's resistance" and partly on the Lower Lipa, both on the south-western sector of the Lutsk salient. It was in the fighting on the Lipa that the bulk of the prisoners and guns were captured, though here the enemy continue to offer a desperate resistance.

Bring Bulgarians Up

While the Russians are availing themselves of the relative calm on the Stokhod front to consolidate the positions they have occupied, the enemy have renewed their activity on the River Servetch, in the region of Baranovitchi, where two of the German lines have been forced and occupied by the Russians. In the same region, a Bulgarian contingent fought.

The Russian success on the Ostroff-Goubine sector demonstrates that that sector has been pierced. The Germans, menaced from their flanks and rear, are in full retreat, utterly demoralised. They have lost one heavy and one light battery.

The new Russian successes on the Caucasian front, culminating in the capture of Baiburt, release the Russian left flank.

The Turks in their retreat set fire to Baiburt.

Turks in Sore Straits

By the capture of Baiburt, the Russians are now masters of an important road junction. Their front from Trebizond to Bitlis forms one straight line and the Turkish positions at Erzingan and Gumishkhan are threatened.

North-west of Kimpolung, Russian cavalry are advancing through the Kirla Baba Pass, in the Carpathians, in the direction of Maramaros Sziget.

London, July 16.—The hammering given to the Austro-German forces on the Ostroff-Gubin sector, twenty miles south-west of Lutsk, is a great tactical success. The Russians smashed the enemy's front on a width of a mile and penetrated to a depth of several miles. The enemy have been very active here since the Russian thrust at Lutsk.

Bulgarians are co-operating with the Germans on the Baranovitchi sector.

Germans Counter-Attacking Against Russians At Lutsk

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 16.—Eastern theater.—Army group of Prince Leopold: Russian counter-attacks against the re-conquered lines in the Skrobova district failed. Eight officers and 144 men were made prisoners by the Germans.

Army group of von Linsingen: South-west of Lutsk, the Germans are making counter-attacks against the attacking Russian forces.

Casement To Hang; Appeal Is Dismissed

1,174 Irish Prisoners Prove Innocence of Rebellion And Are Released

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—Casement's appeal has been dismissed.

Casement and the Attorney-General were not called in the appeal. The Court held that adherence to the King's enemies without the realm constituted treason the same as within and subjects owed allegiance wherever they were.

The case may go to the House of Lords.

1,174 Irish prisoners who have been able to establish their lack of complicity with the rebellion have been released.

AUSTRIAN PEACE PARTY IS FORMED BY KAROLTY

Popular Leader Resigns From Independents to Organise New Group

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The Buda-Pest correspondent of the Morning Post states that the popular leader, Count Karolty, has resigned the chairmanship of the Independence party and formed a new party, which will demand immediate peace.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

1.—March "Barataria" .....Sullivan
2.—Overture "William Tell" Rossini
3.—Waltz "Wedding of the Winds" .....Hall
4.—Selection "Il Trovatore" ...Verdi
5.—Sketch "Ireland" .....Myddleton
6.—Chorus "Il Bivacco" .....Petrolla
7.—(a) Song "Peace and Rest" Batten
(b) Waltz "Phryné" .....Zulueta
8.—Selection "The Castle of Aymon" .....Balfe

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-charge.

Li Lieh-chun's Recall Is Approved by Peking

Receives Advice It Is the Way To Settle the Situation In Kwangtung

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, July 19.—The Government has received a telegram from General Mou Yung-hsien, who, up to the present, has been co-operating with General Li Lieh-chun in Kwangtung, expressing his readiness to hand over the troops under his command to General Lu Yung-ting, as soon as the latter arrives in Kwangtung.

The Government has also received a telegram from Tang Chi-yao, the Tuchun of Yunnan, saying that he considers it advisable, in order to settle the situation in Kwangtung, to recall Li Lieh-chun to Yunnan. It is understood that the Government endorses this proposal.

Chengtu, July 17.—Wang Fang-chow left today for Chungking, to take up his post as Defence Commissioner. It is reported that Chow Chun will soon leave Chengtu, but his intentions are not known.

Yunnanese troops have arrived at Lingkiangsze

Japanese Celebrate Treaty's Conclusion

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, July 19.—There are popular celebrations of the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese treaty throughout the Empire this week, as evidence of the genuine appreciation of the *rapprochement*. The celebrations at Yokohama last night were on a most elaborate scale and were attended by the Premier, Count Okuma, Baron Ishii and M. Krupensky, the Russian Ambassador.

The demonstrations in Tokio on Thursday night are expected to be without precedent. 40,000 persons carrying lanterns will take part in a procession which will visit the Foreign Office and the Russian Embassy.

The Cabinet situation shows no change, but it is understood that it is receiving very close attention from the Emperor and Genro.

French Chinese Troops Join Allied Camp at Salonica

The variety of nations engaged in the great war has been augmented by native Chinese, from French Indo-China, who have now joined the Allied camp at Salonica. The accompanying photograph shows a detachment of the Chinese troops, resting after disembarking. Several regiments of these soldiers have been landed at Salonica.

Liberals Table Vote Of Censure Regarding Campaign in Turkey

War Council Says Publication Of Papers Now Would Assist Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—The debate on Thursday in the House of Commons will be on a motion to be brought forward by Sir Edward Carson that a select committee sit to inquire into the operations at the Dardanelles, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia.

The Liberal war group have put on the table a resolution having reference to the inadequacy of the transport and medical arrangements in Mesopotamia. This is tantamount to a vote of censure. They have also decided to support Sir Edward Carson's motion.

In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith stated that the Dardanelles papers could not be published at present, except in an incomplete form and the War Council was unanimously of opinion that their publication would assist the enemy.

Every step in Mesopotamia had been taken on the consentient advice of the military authorities. As regards the conduct of the campaign, there had undoubtedly been incidents which had aroused anxiety and doubt as to whether the best means had been adopted to secure the end in view.

The commission of inquiry into the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia reported that, when they left, everything possible was being done and the Government was satisfied that the imperfections in transports are being remedied.

The Premier suggested that a discussion of these matters should take place on Thursday.

Mr. Asquith continued: "The Army Council are strongly opposed to the publication of the Mesopotamia papers, as they would furnish the enemy with valuable information and the General Staff is of opinion that their publication will prejudice the success of the operations now proceeding."

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The Belgians have defeated an enemy force south-west of Lake Victoria Nyanza, capturing seventeen Europeans, many native troops and large booty. The German losses were severe, the remnant escaping. The enemy are being pursued southward.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 94.2 and the minimum 77.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 94.2 and 76.8.

WORKERS GIVE GEN. HAIG PLEDGE OF ASSISTANCE

Will Postpone All Holidays Until War Ends; Promise To Increase Munitions Supply

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—A national conference of Trade Unionists which met in London decided to postpone all holidays till the end of the war. A letter was read from General Sir Douglas Haig, appealing to munition-makers to support the army.

General Haig's letter said: "Two idle days may possibly add many months to the war. The pressure against the enemy must not be relaxed for a moment. The troops are eager to maintain it, but a continuous supply of ammunition is vital.

"I am sure this appeal will not be in vain. Let the whole nation forego a holiday till our goal is reached. Speedy and decisive victory will then be ours."

The conference unanimously resolved to send a message assuring Sir Douglas Haig that the supply of munitions will not only be maintained, but will be increased in every possible way.

The congress also decided to send the afore-mentioned resolution to all the allied commanders, to show the spirit of British workmen.

Mr. E. S. Montagu assured the conference that workers would not suffer through the postponement of their holidays.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 21
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza.... July 21
Per N.Y.K.s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 23
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru July 24

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. July 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. July 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 28

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin July 23
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 2
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 7
Per M.M s.s. Athos .....Aug 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The English mail of June 15 left Hongkong on Monday, July 17, and is expected to arrive here today, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about July 22, per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru.

The French mail of June 25 is due at Hongkong on July 27 and here on July 31. Left Colombo on July 14, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

Asquith Names Board To Discuss Proposals Of Paris Conference

To Find Means to Make, Regain And Hold Trade and Develope Empire's Resources

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—Mr. Asquith has appointed a committee of seventeen to consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the war with reference to the conclusions reached at the economic conference of the Allies and the following questions:

(a) The steps necessary to maintain and establish industries essential to the safety of the nation.

(b) The steps necessary to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war and to secure new markets.

(c) The means of developing the resources of the Empire and preventing sources of supply within the Empire falling under foreign control.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh is chairman of the committee, which includes Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Gosling, the Labor leader, Sir Henry Birchenough and Professor William A. S. Hewins, Member for Hereford, the well-known authority on economics.

TO RESUME EXTREME SUBMARINE WARFARE

Severity of Blockade Causes Germany to Revert To Early Methods

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—There are indications that, owing to the severity of the blockade, Germany will resume extreme submarine warfare.

The Press Bureau has issued the following communique: The captain of the British steamer Le Coq (3,419 tons; petroleum in bulk) reports: "On June 18, a submarine opened fire at a distance of four miles, rapidly closing with us. We opened with our gun.

"The fifth shot appeared to hit the submarine, which kept up a constant fire of shell and pierced a steam-pipe. I ordered the crew into the boats, leaving three engineers, the boatswain, myself and two gunners on board.

"I continued to fire. The twenty-sixth shot got the submarine on the water-line and she disappeared in a cloud of smoke.

"A French patrol-boat came up. I informed him of the facts and was picking up my men from the boats when a second submarine fired at 2,000 yards.

"We had a narrow escape. We fired three shots, causing the submarine to submerge."

BRITISH CAPTURES IN GREAT ATTACK NOW TOTAL 10,779

Big Haul of Guns Includes 17 Heavy Cannon, Numerous Field Pieces

FURTHER PROGRESS

Drive Germans From Many Strong Positions Along 1,000-Yard Front

BIACHES CLEARED

French Hold Entire Village; La Maisonette Successfully Defended

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 18.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Incessant rain and heavy mists again interfered with operations. Nothing important occurred today.

More prisoners were captured in local actions. They total now 189 officers and 10,779 men. The captured guns include 17 heavy pieces, 37 field guns and many others which have not yet been counted.

The heavy pieces of artillery include five 8-inch and three 6-inch howitzers, four 6-inch and five other heavy guns, also thirty trench-mortars, sixty-six machine-guns and many thousands of rounds of gun ammunition. The above are exclusive of many guns which were destroyed and abandoned by the enemy.

British Still Advancing

General Haig reported today: Mist and incessant rain are interfering with the operations near the Somme, but, north of Ovillers, we made substantial progress, yesterday evening, on a front of 1,000 yards, driving the enemy out of several strongly defended points and capturing prisoners and six machine-guns.

We made a successful raid on the enemy's trenches near Wytschaete.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the detachment of Royal West Kents which held out in Trones Wood numbered 100 and was commanded by a captain. They accounted for 150 of the enemy, including 35 prisoners, before they were relieved.

A correspondent of L'Echo de Paris states that, when the West Kents were cut off, they managed to creep to a small fort, unnoticed by the Germans. Subsequently, a German patrol approached the West Kents. It was allowed to advance to within a few yards, when the latter rushed out and bayonetted it.

West Kents' Gallant Action

Nothing further happened till night, when a German column, en route for the battle, chose the fort for its quarters. The West Kents attacked the Germans, who, panic-stricken, fled, abandoning their arms.

Re-inforcements arrived and encircled the West Kents, who fought very desperately for twenty-four hours, repulsing a score of attempts to storm the fort. Finally, the Germans demanded their surrender, to which the West Kents replied they would rather die.

The Germans were preparing an assault in mass formation when the British forces relieved the gallant garrison.

The King has telegraphed to General Sir Douglas Haig, expressing his great admiration at the continued successful advance of his troops. He conveys the Emperor of Russia's congratulations.

General Sir Douglas Haig has replied, conveying to His Majesty the thanks of the army for the gracious appreciations.

Defence of La Maisonette

Paris, July 18.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, the artillery duel continued in the region of Souville. We have taken 200 prisoners in the Fleury sector.

There was comparative quiet on the rest of the front. The weather is atrocious.

The communique this afternoon reported: The Germans made a night

attack between Biaches and La Maisonette. Repeated attempts, which cost the enemy heavy losses, failed to gain La Maisonette. Parties of the enemy crept along the Somme Canal into the eastern part of Biaches, where fighting continues.

A *coup-de-main* attempted by the enemy at Hill 304 collapsed under our fire. There was a grenade action at La Chapelle Sainte Fine, west of Fleury. The enemy were everywhere repulsed.

There was a lively artillery action in the region of La Laufee and Chenois.

The communique this evening reported: South of the Somme, the enemy did not renew their attacks at La Maisonette. We expelled the Germans from the few houses they still held in Biaches.

The Belgians raided a trench northward of Dixmude, killed most of its occupants and made the others prisoners.

Claim Four Strong Attacks By British Fail Entirely

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram—Headquarters, July 16.—Western theater.—On both sides of the Somme, the artillery was very active. During the afternoon, four strong British attacks in the sector Ovillers to Bazentin-le-Petit broke down completely before the German lines. An attack made in the morning, east of Bazentin, likewise broke down before the German lines.

South of the Somme, there was a lively engagement in the evening, near and south of Biaches. A part of the village was re-occupied by the Germans, who took more than a hundred prisoners.

French attacks near Barleux and in the Estree district were repulsed. Attacks west of Estree were likewise repulsed in the German curtain fire, with heavy losses for the enemy.

East of the Meuse, the French, in the afternoon, advanced with strong forces against the height of Froide Terre and Fleury, but failed. Repeated advances in the evening resulted in the French entering small parts of the most advanced German lines, south-west of Thiaumont Work, for which fighting is still going on.

On the rest of the front, there were hostile patrol enterprises and north of Culches-Craonelle an attack by larger detachments, but all were repulsed. North of Chilly, a German patrol brought in 24 prisoners and a machine-gun.

West of Loos, a hostile aeroplane was shot down by German infantry and fell into the German barricades. A hostile biplane was damaged by defensive fire near Nesle and fell into the hands of the Germans.

British Dominions Link Up with France

Delegates Visit Paris To Demonstrate Desire For Closer Union

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 18.—A delegation of thirty-three members of the parliaments of all the British dominions and colonies arrived in Paris yesterday. They were received this morning by the President of the Republic, who extended a heartfelt welcome, stating that the barriers between France and their countries were henceforth suppressed and their thoughts and hearts are united for ever.

Later, at a lunch given in their honor at the Foreign Office, Mr. Rooth, member for Pretoria, emphatically declared that the sympathies of the colonies are with France. He expressed their disapproval of the German methods of warfare against non-combatants and their savage destruction of the noble cities of Flanders and the admiration felt by the British colonies for the wonderful preparation for war quietly pursued by the French nation, which was ready to make all sacrifices for the cause of freedom and justice.

M. Briand, in thanking the guests, paid homage to all the valiant colonial soldiers who are shedding their blood on behalf of the liberty of the world.

MORE SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The British s.s. Euphorbia (3,837 tons) and the Italian s.s. Birra (3,203 tons) have been sunk.

The British steamer Virginia (4,279 tons; Gow, Harrison and Co., Glasgow) and three smacks have been torpedoed. The captain and 47 men belonging to the Virginia, including six wounded Lascars, have been landed at Malta. The Chief Officer is missing and a Lascar was killed.

Stockholm, July 16.—A Russian submarine has torpedoed the German steamer Cyrma.

Guardsmen Answering Call for Border Work

This picture shows members of Company H. of the 69th Regiment, New York National Guard, packing up in their armory after the mobilization call. The 69th New York, known as the "Fighting 69th" and the "Irish Regiment," is one of the most famous of New York's Guard regiments. It distinguished itself in the Civil war and in the campaign in Cuba in the Spanish-American war.

Breakdown Menaces Supply of Electricity

German Machine Fails, Leaving Settlement Without Any Reserve Plant

Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, municipal electrical engineer, has a report in the current Municipal Gazette concerning the serious breakdown that occurred on June 17 at Wayside. He says that the result may be a shortage of "juice" for the city. The report says:

"The alternator of No.3 5,000-kilowatt turbo-alternator set, built by the Allgemeine Elektrizitats Gesellschaft of Berlin, broke down to such an extent that the machine will probably be out of commission for three months. An examination of the fault which developed suggests that the cause of the trouble was due to the insulation surrounding the high pressure conductors.

"The seriousness of this accident cannot be over-estimated, inasmuch as the other 5,000 K. W. machine is not capable of developing its full output because the blading of one of the velocity wheels of the turbine stripped last year and had to be sent to England for repairs. Consequently there is a danger that the generating stations may not, under certain circumstances, be able to deliver the full output for supplying the requirements of Shanghai.

"It leaves the stations with no reserve plant, and if anything serious were to happen to one of the other generators, it might be impossible to meet the department's full obligations.

N. ZEALAND WAR CHARITY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—New Zealand has subscribed £44,000 towards the fund for the benefit of dependents of men lost in the battle of Jutland.

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News Brevities

Another former Shanghai man has given his life for his country in the British army. Word has been received that Second Lieutenant E. J. S. Tanner, of the Yorkshire Regiment, has been killed in action. He joined the staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1907 and is well known here and in Tientsin. He was married soon after he returned home in May of last year. The flags at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and at the Shanghai Club were put at half mast yesterday in honor of Second Lieutenant Tanner.

* * *

According to advices received here, Second Lieutenant A. W. Hayward, of the 5th Royal Fusiliers, came out first in a class of over a hundred officers who have been taking a pioneer course at Ongar. His showing was so brilliant that they wanted to keep him as an instructor. Second Lieutenant Hayward formerly was connected with Alex Ross and Company.

Hanyang Powder Works Wrecked by Explosion

Director and Four Assistants Killed; Caused By 'Present' to Gen. Wang

The Peking Gazette describes a powder explosion caused by an infernal machine at the Hanyang Powder Works on July 14. The paper says: The Government is in receipt of advices from Wuchang, reporting that on Friday morning a terrible explosion took place at the Hanyang Powder Works, which resulted in the death of the director of the works and four of his assistants. The explosion was caused by the opening of a box, which had been sent as a present to General Wang, who is the Tuchun of Hupeh and forwarded by the General for examination at the powder works. It is believed that the box—which contained an infernal machine—came from a Kuomintang source and this led the General to regard it with suspicion, as his removal is desired by this political party.

Describing the scene of the explosion, the Central China Post says that the explosion took place in the laboratory of the Works, which was totally wrecked. One wall was blown clean out, windows and doors were smashed to pieces and all contents destroyed. The bottom part of a staircase some distance from the room was blown up to the top and deposited there. As to the occupants of the room their remains were scattered about everywhere in small pieces.

This deplorable affair, adds the Hankow paper, has caused a great deal of indignation, as Major-General Shen, the director, was a highly accomplished gentleman whom it will be very difficult to replace, and he had a large circle of friends.

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RUDYARD KIPLING TELLS MORE OF E-BOAT HUNTS

Day-to-Day Tragedy and Peril Of Marmora Sea Raiders Uncovered

ALWAYS HARRIED BY FOE

But Amid It All They Stuck To Job Until Supply of Torpedoes Ran Out

By Rudyard Kipling

(Written from Official Reports in the Possession of the British Admiralty)

London, June 23.—This war is like an iceberg. We, the public, only see an eighth of it above water. The rest is out of sight, and as with the berg, one guesses its extent by great blocks that break off and shoot up to the surface from some underlying and outrunning spur a quarter of a mile away, so with this war sudden tales come to light which reveal unsuspected activities in unexpected quarters.

One takes it for granted that such things are always going on somewhere, but the actual emergence of the record is always astonishing.

Once upon a time there were certain E type boats who worked Marmora with thoroughness and humanity, for the two in English hands are compatible. The road to their hunting grounds was strewn with peril, the waters they inhabited were full of eyes that gave them no rest, and what they lost or expended in wear and tear of the chase could not be made good till they had run the gauntlet of their base again.

The full tale of their improvisations and make-does will probably never come to light, though fragments can be picked up at intervals in proper spaces as the men concerned come and go. The Admiralty gives only the bones, but those are not as dry as the boat's official story.

When E-14, Lieut. Commander E. Courtney-Boyle, went to her work in the Sea of Marmora, she, like her sister, proceeded on her gas engine up the Dardanelles, and a gas engine by night between steep cliffs has been described by the lower deck as a full brass band in a railway cutting. So a fort picked her up with a searchlight and missed her with artillery. She dived under the minefield that guarded the strait, and when she rose at dawn in the narrowest part of the channel, which is about one mile and a half across, all the forts fired at her.

A Story in a Sentence

The water, too, was thick with steamboat patrols, out of which E-14 selected a Turkish gunboat and gave her a torpedo. She had just time to see a great column of water shoot as high as the gunboat's mast, when she had to dip again, as "the men in a small steamboat were leaning over and trying to catch hold of the top of my periscope."

This sentence, which might have come out of a French exercise book, is all that Lieut. Commander Courtney-Boyle sees fit to tell, and that officer will never understand why one taxpayer, at least demands his arrest after the war till he shall give the full tale. Did he sight the shadowy underline of a small steamboat green through the deadlights, or did she suddenly swim into his vision from behind and observe, without warning, his periscope with a single brown clutching hand? Was she alone or one of a mob of splashing and shouting of small craft?

He may well have been too busy to note, for there were patrols all around him, a minefield of curious design and undefined area somewhere in front, and steam trawlers vigorously sweeping for him astern and ahead, and when E-14 had burrowed and bumped and scratched through six hours of blind death, she found the Sea of Marmora crawling with craft and was kept down almost continuously and grew hot and stuffy in consequence.

Nor could she charge her batteries in peace, so at the end of another hectic hunted day of starting them up and breaking off and diving, which causes bad temper, she decided to quit those infested waters near the coast and charge up somewhere off the traffic routes. This was accomplished after a long hot run which did the motors no good.

Back to Her Beat

She went back to her beat, where she picked up three destroyers, convoying a couple of troopships, but it was glassy calm and the destroyers "came for me."

She got off a long range torpedo at one transport, and ducked before she could judge the results. She apologizes for this on the grounds that one of her periscopes had been damaged—not as one would expect by gentlemen, leaning out of a little steamboat, but by some casualty, the shot calibre not specified, the day before, "and so," says E-14, "I could not risk my remaining one being bent."

However, she heard a thud, and the depth gauges, those great clock hands on white-faced circles, flickered, which is another sign of dreadful certainty down under. When he rose again he saw the destroyer convoying one burning transport to the nearest beach.

That afternoon she met a sister boat, now gone to Valhalla, who told her that she was almost out of torpedoes, and they arranged a rendezvous for the next day, but "before we could communicate we had to dive, and I did not see her again." There must be many such greetings in "the trade"—the name which submarines go by in the British Navy under all skies. Boat rising beside boat at a point agreed upon for the interchange of news and materials, talk and shout aloud, with the speakers' eyes always on the horizon and all hands standing by to dive, even in the middle of a sentence.

E-14 kept to her job on the edge of the procession of traffic. Patrol vessels annoyed her to such extent that "as I had not seen any transports lately I decided to sink a patrol ship, as they were always firing on me." So she torpedoed a thing that looked like a mine layer and must have been something of that kidney for it sank in less than a minute.

A tramp steamer lumbering across the dead flat sea was thoughtfully headed back to Constantinople by firing rifles ahead of her.

"Under fire the whole day," E-14 observes philosophically. The nature of her work made this inevitable. She was all day among patrols which kept her down a good deal and made her draw on her batteries, and when she rose to charge the watchers ashore burned oil flares on the beach or made smokes among the hills, according to the light in either case. There would be a general rush of patrolling craft of all kinds from steam launches to gunboats.

Did Some Popular Things

Nobody loves the trade, though E-14 did several things which made her popular. She left off a string of very surprised dhows (they were empty) in charge of a tug which promptly fled back to Constantinople and stopped a couple of steamers, full of refugees, also bound for Constantinople, who were very pleased at being allowed to proceed instead of being Lusitaniaed as they had expected.

Another refugee boat, fleeing from goodness knows what horror, she chased into Rodosto harbor, when, though she could not see any troops," they opened a heavy rifle fire on us, hitting the boat several times. So I went away and chased two more small tramps, who returned toward Constantinople."

Transports, of course, were fair game and in spite of the necessity she was under of not risking her remaining eye, E-14 got a big one in a night of wind and made another hurriedly beach itself, which then opened fire on her, assisted by the local population.

"I returned the fire and proceeded," says E-14. The diversion of returning fire is one much appreciated by the lower deck as furnishing a pleasant break in what might otherwise be a monotonous and odoriferous task. There is no drill laid down for this evolution, but etiquette and custom prescribe that on going up the hatch you shall not too energetically prod the next man ahead with the muzzle of your rifle. Likewise when descending in quick time before the hatch closes you are requested not to jump directly on the head of the next below. Otherwise you act as requisite on your own initiative.

When she had used up all her torpedoes, E-14 prepared to go home by the way she had come. There was no other and she was chased toward Gallipoli by a mixed pack, composed of a gunboat, a torpedo boat and a tug.

"They shepherded me to Gallipoli, one on each side of me and one astern, evidently expecting me to be caught by nets there."

She walked very delicately for the next eight hours or so, all down the strait with underrunning strong tides, ducking down when the fire from the forts was too hot, verifying her position and the position of the minefield, but always taking notes of every ship in sight till toward tea time she saw our navy off the entrance and "rose to the surface abeam of a French battleship, who gave us a rousing cheer."

Doings of E-11

She had been away as nearly as possible three weeks and a kind destroyer escorted her to the base where we will leave her for a moment while we consider the performance of E-11, Commander M. E. Nasmith, in the same waters at about the same season. E-11 proceeded in the usual way to the usual accompaniments of hostile destroyers up the strait and meets the usual difficulties about charging up. When she gets through her wireless naturally takes this opportunity to give trouble and E-11 is left deaf and dumb somewhere in the middle of the Sea of Marmora diving to avoid hostile destroyers in the intervals of trying to come at the fault in her aerial.

Yet it is noteworthy that the language of the trade, though technical, is no more emphatic or incandescent than that of topside ships.

When she goes toward Constantinople she finds a Turkish torpedo gunboat off the port and sinks her. She has her periscope smashed by a six-pounder, retires, fits a new top on the periscope, and at 10.30 a.m. (they must have needed it) pipes all hands to bathe. Much refreshed, she gets her wireless linked up at last and is able to tell the authorities where she is and what she is after.

At this point (it was off Rodosto) enter a small steamer, which does not halt when requested, and so is fired at with several rounds from a rifle. The crew, on being told to abandon her, tumbled into their boats with such haste that they capsize two out of three. Fortunately, says E-11, they are able to pick up everybody.

Lo! an American Correspondent

You can imagine for yourself the confusion alongside the riffle of odds and ends, floating out of boats and the general parti-colored hurrah's nest all over the bright, broken water. What you cannot imagine is this: "An American gentleman then appeared on the upper deck who informed us that his name was Silas Q Swing of the Chicago Sun, and that he was pleased to make our acquaintance. He then informed us that the steamer was proceeding to Chanak, and he wasnt sure if there were any stores aboard."

If anything could astonish the trade at this late date, one would almost fancy that apparition of Silas Q. Swing's "very happy to meet you, gentlemen," might have started a rivet or two on E-11's placid skin, but she never quivered.

She kept a Lieutenant of the name of Dontley Hughes, an expert in demolition parties, and he went aboard the tramp and reported any quantity of stores, a six-inch gun, for instance, lashed across the top of the forehatch (Silas Q. Swing must have been an unobservant journalist) a six-inch gun mounting in the forehold, pedestals for twelve-pounders thrown in as dunnage, the afterhold full of six-inch projectiles, and a scattering of other commodities. They put a demolition charge well in among the six-inch stuff andshe took it all to the bottom in a few minutes after being touched off. Simultaneously with the sinking of the vessel, E-11 goes on. Smoke was observed to the eastward. It was a steamer that had seen the explosion and was running for Rodosto. E-11 chased her till she was tied up to a Rodosto pier and then torpedoed her where she lay, a heavy laden storeship, piled high with packing cases.

The water was shallow here, and though the E-11 bumped along the bottom, which does not make for steadiness of aim, she was forced to show a good deal of her only periscope, and had it dented, but not damaged by rifle fire from the beach.

As she moved out of Rodosto Bay she saw a paddleboat, loaded with barbed wire, which stopped on hail, but "as we ranged alongside her, attempted to ram us, but failed, owing to our superior speed." Then she ran for the beach, very skillfully keeping her stern to E-11 till she drove ashore beneath some cliffs.

The demolition squad were just getting to work when a party of horsemen appeared on the cliffs above and opened a hot fire on the conning tower. E-11 get out, but owing to the shoal water, it was some time before she could get under enough to fire a torpedo. The stern of the stranded paddleboat is no great target, and the thing exploded on the beach. Then she recharged her batteries and proceeded slowly on the surface toward Constantinople. All this was between the ordinary office hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

In Constantinople Harbor

Her next day's work opens, as no pallid writer of fiction dare begin, thus:

"Having dived unobserved into Constantinople, I observed," &c.

Her observations were rather hampered by cross tide, mud, and currents as well as the vagaries of one of her own torpedoes, which turned upside down and ran about promiscuously. It hit something at last, and so did another shot that she fired. But the waters by Constantinople Arsenal are not healthy to linger in after one has scared the whole seafront, so "I turned to go out."

Matters were little better below. E-11 in her perilous passage might have been a lady of the harem tied up in a sack and thrown into the Bosporus. She grounded heavily, she bounded up thirty feet, was headed down again by a manoeuvre easier to shudder over than to describe, and when she came to rest on the bottom found herself being swiveled right round the compass.

They watched the compass with, much interest: "It was concluded, therefore, that the vessel (E-11 is one of the few who speak of themselves as vessels as well as boats) was resting on the shoal under Leander Tower and was being turned round by the current."

So they corrected her, started the motors, and bumped gently down into eighty-five feet of water, with no more knowledge than the lady in the sack where any bump would land them, and the next day was spent resting in the center of the Sea of Marmora.

That was their favorite preenting perch between operations because it gave them a chance to tidy the boat and bathe; and they were cleanly people, both in their methods and their persons. When they boarded a craft and found nothing of consequence they "parted with many expressions of good-will," and E-11 had a good wash.

Steamer Tries to Ram

She gives her reasons at length, for going in and out of Constantinople and straits is all in the day's work, but going dirty, you understand, is serious. She had "of late noticed the atmosphere in the boat becoming very oppressive, the reason, doubtless, being that there was a quantity of dirty linen aboard, and also a scarcity of fresh water, a necessitated limit being placed on the frequency of personal washing."

Hence the center of the Sea of Marmora and all hands playing overside and as much laundry work as time and the service allowed.

One of the reasons, by the way, why we shall be good friends with the Turk again is that he has many of our ideas about decency.

In due time E-11 went back to her base. She had discovered a way of using unspent torpedoes twice over, which surprised the enemy, and she had as nearly as possible been cut down by a ship which she thought was running away from her, instead of which she made the discovery at 3,000 yards—the stranger steamed straight at her. "The enemy then witnessed a somewhat spectacular dive at full speed from the surface to twenty feet in as many seconds. He then really did turn tail and was seen no more."

Going through the straits, she observed an empty troopship at anchor, but reserved her torpedoes in the hope of picking up some battleships lower down. Not finding these in the narrows, she nosed her way back and sank a trooper, afterward continuing her journey down the straits.

Off Kilid Bahr something happened. She got out of trim and had to be fully flooded before she could be brought to her required depth. It might have been whirlpools under the water or other things.

They tell a story of a boat which once went mad in these very waters, and, for no reason ascertainable from within, plunged to deeps that contractors do not allow for, rocketed up again like a swordfish, and would doubtless have so continued till she died, had not something she had fouled dropped off and let her recover her composure.

Fouls a Mine in the Straits

An hour later: "I heard a noise similar to grounding. Knowing this to be impossible in the water in which the boat then was, I came up to twenty feet to investigate, and observed a large mine, preceding the periscope at a distance of about twenty feet, which was apparently hung up by its moorings to the port hydrophlane." The hydroplanes are the fins at the bow and stern which regulate submarines.

A diving mine weighs anything from hundredweights to half tons. Sometimes it explodes if you merely think about it. At others you can batter it like an empty sardine tin and it submits meekly. But at no time is it meant to wear on a hydroplane.

They dared not come up to unhitch it, owing to the batteries ashore, so they pushed the dim shape ahead of them until they got outside of Kum Kale. They went full astern and emptied the after tanks, which brought the bows down, and in this posture rose to the surface, "when the rush of waters from the screws, together with the sternway gathered, allowed the mine to fall clear of the vessel."

How a fool, said Dr. Johnson, would have tried to describe that.

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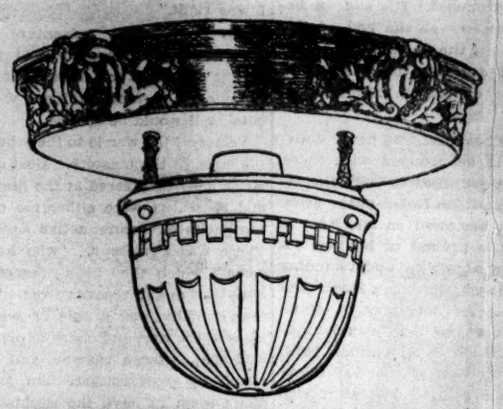

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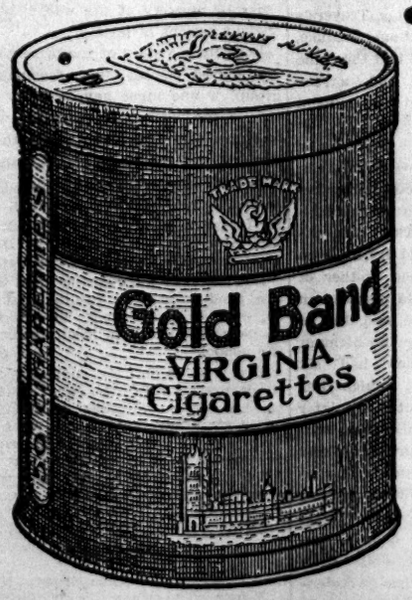

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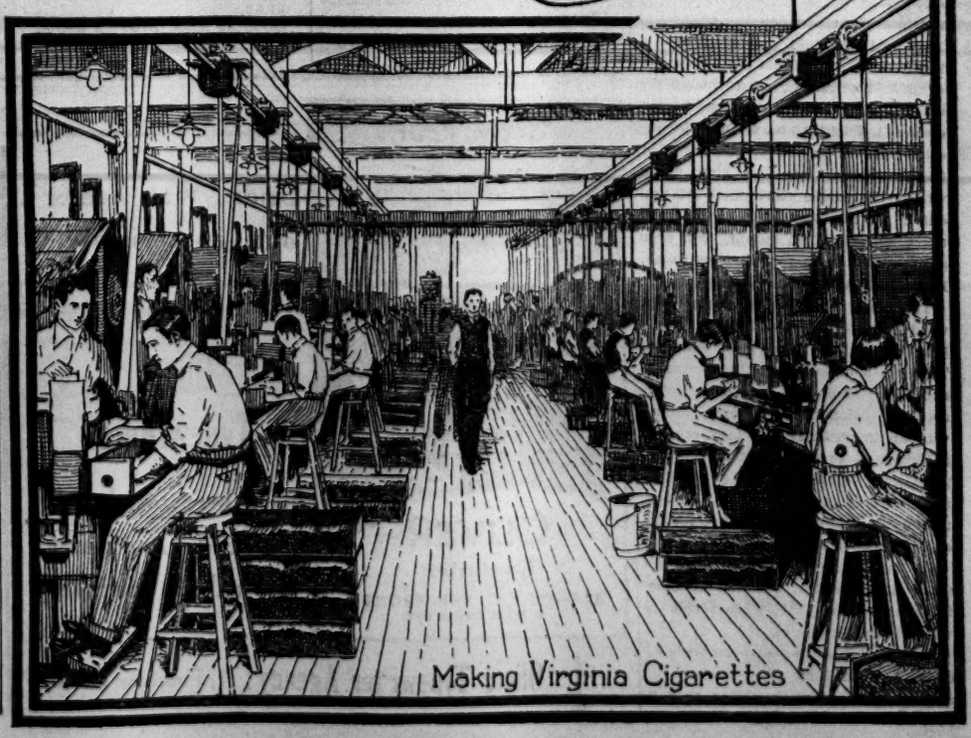

News and Views in the World of Books

Mr. Root on International Law

At a time when the foundations of international law have been shaken by the unforeseen complications arising from the European conflict and when the ideals of peace and of doing away with war fostered by the deliberations of the Hague tribunal have been rendered visionary, it seems appropriate and wise that the principles on which the law and the hopes for arbitration are based should be brought emphatically to notice again in the utterances of a man who has had to deal with them, not as a theorist or an academic expounder of what should be but as a statesman, entrusted with the affairs of the nation, in which the practical application of the principles of internation law must ever be borne in mind.

This was the time if ever for the collection and publication of the Addresses on International Subjects, by Elihu Root, which two men closely associated with him when he was Secretary of State, Robert Bacon and James Brown Scott, have made (Harvard University Press, Cambridge). The stately volume is only the first of several that will contain the speeches and state papers prepared by Senator Root in the various departments of public life in which he has distinguished himself; it does not include by any means all the important expressions of opinion by which he influenced the foreign affairs of the United States, but it offers the greater and most important part of what he has chosen to say on the principles of international law and on public questions in which these principles were especially involved, particularly in very recent years.

An unusual degree of coherence in treatment is given to these speeches by the fact that for ten successive years Senator Root has been called upon to deliver the presidential address before the American Society of International Law and has been able to pick out topics that were closely related to American affairs and to action in which he himself had shared. In the first of these he discussed the question of Japanese immigration and the treaties with Japan; in subsequent years he took up the matter of protecting citizens who reside abroad, the meaning of the Declaration of London, the real Monroe Doctrine; last year he considered the outlook for international law as matters stand now—all questions of practical and serious importance at the time, which international law tried to decide and which must be settled some time or other on the basis proposed. His address before the society at the end of this April was on the declaration of the rights and duties of nations, drawn up by the experts in international law.

One address that was never delivered should be grouped with these, the speech prepared to fulfil the requirements of the Nobel peace prize, which was bestowed on Mr. Root in 1913, on the ground of his services in bringing about an understanding with the South American States and his conduct as Secretary of State. The speech was to have been delivered in Chistiania in September, 1914, but the outbreak of the war interfered. It is printed just as it was written, when there was no anticipation of trouble, and even the concluding sentence is retained in spite of the irony of facts: "We may well turn from Tripoli and Mexico and the Balkans with the apocryphal exclamation of Galileo, 'And still the world moves.'"

The Panama question is completely covered by the speech before the Chicago Union League Club in which the recognition of the republic and the action of the United States are justified, and by the two great speeches in the Senate on the Panama Canal tolls. The two strong speeches in the Senate against the ship purchase bill cover that subject pretty thoroughly. Senator Root's briefer comments in the Senate on the treaty with Russia and on the Mexican resolution are also included. The volume ends with the portions of his address as chairman of the Republican State convention last February relating to foreign affairs.

The volume is important both for the study of international law and for the understanding of contemporary American history. It embodies the dispassionate views on vital subjects of one of the ablest, sanest and most far-sighted statesmen of his generation.

War As Portrayed By the Human Boy

Eden Phillpotts Takes Up a Mighty Subject from a Novel Viewpoint

The Human Boy and War. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company.

We have had the war from many viewpoints, and in this book we get it from yet another—the most unexpected, yet surely the most logical. With what one cannot but believe to be a piercing irony, Mr. Phillpotts gives us the boy's point of view. Here, among the youngsters in a boarding school, we meet the arguments, the emotions, the reasonings, accusations, and excuses that the last two years have made so familiar in this world.

However, whether or not there is any ironic intention, the book is extraordinary in the skill with which it gets into that world of the boy, so shut away from the adult world. Each story or episode is told by a different boy, and told as a boy tells things to other boys, not to his elders. Once in a while one of us has the chance to hear real boy talk, that is, to hear a boy actually explaining his philosophy of life. He has it, even though he doesn't know it by name. And he discusses it, fluently and often, with another boy. If you have the memory or the perception you can step again within the magic circle that let you out in the late teens, not to return in the flesh. But few, indeed, can ever get back, even in that shadowy way, Eden Phillpotts is one of the few.

The book is in simple, straightforward English, the English of well-brought-up lads from good families. There is a singular sort of maturity about it, that special kind of reflected maturity belonging to boys, mixed with an immaturity and inexperience natural and expected. It is the appreciation of this oldness of youth that makes the book so wonderful. A boy to himself and his chums is not young, except relatively to others.

To himself he feels as old as anything in the world, however he may think everything older. And this is what Phillpotts has caught.

Which all goes to make the book so deliciously amusing that you are in a constant state of chuckling as you read. The story told by young Briggs about "Travers Minor, Scout," the said Travers being his particular pal, for instance, will set you laughing so that ever the coldest and wettest day seems warm and sunny. Yet it is a solemn enough tale from Briggs's or Travers's viewpoint. They were chums because, as Briggs explains, We had the same opinions about things, and agreed about hating games and preferring a more solitary life."

So the two joined the Boy Scouts, partly because of the enthusiasm roused by the fearful war, partly because of the opportunities for solitariness and adventure. The first adventure was with an old tramp, who told the boys he was the brother of Baden-Powell, working in disguise on the trail of German spies, and that he needed money, being for the moment far from his base. They had six shillings between them, which they gladly handed over. But a bit later they met an excited policeman, who had seen the three conversing and had been waiting to get something on the tramp. After the adventure was entirely over, and the boys, much against their will, had been shown that the old man was only Soap Williams, and not a brother to Baden-Powell, they went back to the school.

"Travers Minor didn't speak one single word, going back to Merivale, till we were at the gates; then he said a thing which showed how fearfully he felt what had happened.

"He said:

"'It makes me feel almost in despair about going into the church, Briggs when there's such wickedness as that about.'

"And I said:

"'I should think you would want to go in all the more.'

"And afterward, when we had changed, and had tea, and we were in school, he got calmer, and admitted I was right."

But the terrific adventure that follows later makes the real story, only it cannot be told here, as it must be done in the same detail and without cuts, or it would be spoiled.

Very real the war is to the school, to the boys, to the masters. Most of the latter had volunteered at the first call, and those left were either too old or incapacitated from active service. There was Fortescue, "who had an aorta," which the boys desperately hoped he might recover from. "Fortescue really was a sort of weather glass of the war, and chaps in his class said that, after a reverse, you could simply do anything with him, and he didn't seem to have the slightest interest in work, and didn't care if you were right or wrong. And in a way it was equally all right for his class after a victory, for then he was so hopeful and pleased that he never came down on anybody."

So, when one of the masters at the front is wounded, the great idea comes to the boys to present a memorial to him. There is some dispute as to which boy first thought of it, but it was Barrington, the head boy, who made the speech of proposal. And it is a precious and splendid speech. But the great trouble came when the decision as to what should be bought was to be made; not to speak of the difficulty of getting the necessary money. Both these difficulties are satisfactorially settled, however, and the brave master is so pleased that he gets the boys a half holiday. Unluckily, it poured heavily all that day, but it was successful in every other way.

There is a discussion concerning the relative value of strategy and might that no one will care to miss reading, followed by the great battle of the Sandpit, where it is proved that all is fair in war, however false it would be thought in the ordinary existence of war. And there is the story of the German boy who makes a remarkable map and spends every minute working for the Fatherland and extolling its greatness. And the more you laugh at the boys the more you wonder at the amazing mystery of the war and the curious actions of men.

Possibly the story of the prize poem is the best of all this fascinating group, if one must have a best. Of course, the poem is to be on the war, and the boys are given a month to write it in. But some, as is frankly admitted, have no gift in that line, can, indeed, only write comic verses, as, for instance, this effort by Abbott:

The Hun, the Hun, the footling Hun.
Most certainly doth take the bun.

But there are some among them who can produce stirring results, and do so, even to the extent of greatly shocking old Dunston, head master of the school.

The book is entirely unlike anything else by Phillpotts, equal as it is to his other volumes in charm, character study, humor and interest. It is one of those books that every reader will want to recommend to his friends, and which he will only lend with the express proviso that it must be returned.

THE PRISONER

The Prisoner. By Alice Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Good as Alice Brown's fiction has always been, in her new novel she has done far and away the best, the largest visioned, the ripest work that has ever come from her pen. Throwing off the bonds that have heretofore held her down to a limited environment she steps out with a free stride, able to see the large, human significance of the events in a single community and fearlessly weaving out of them a story that is not only true to the New England life and character it depicts, but would be equally true of any other part of the country, because it is true to the essentials of universal human nature. Merely as a story it is an unusually good piece of work, cunningly contrived, with a plot that keeps the reader interested and puzzled to the end. Heretofore Miss Brown's plots have been rather prone to fragility and her story interest has been subordinated to the development and rich portrayal of character. In this new novel there is plenty of story interest, but the characters themselves weave the plot. It is the inevitable outgrowth of ther souls. And a complicated tale they make of it, with a necklace serving as its nucleus, a necklace whose glittering stones have a history and whose strands, once the possession of a royal personage of Europe, can still fatefully tangle up lives in a New England city.

In a way, the story deals with the readjustments of the life of a man after his release from prison, where he has spent a term of years as a defaulter. But it is too big in its scope and too far-reaching in its vision to be ticketed as a "prison reform" or an "ex-convict" story, or, indeed, as any special kind of a story. Jeffery Blake has learned much that is good for him during the years he has spent in the penitentiary, and, although he could just as well have learned it all outside prison walls, he knows that he never would have done so and recognizes that those years, after all, have gone to the making of a better man than he would ever have been without them.

He comes home to his old father and the two young step-sisters he has never seen, with the idea that he will go away, somewhere out West, and work out a new life. The prison years have not taken away a tithe of his energy, his bodily and mental vigor, his instinct for seizing and dominating the moment. There is a delightful humanness and a touch of genial humor in the disappointment of the two young women because they cannot soothe and comfort and coddle him, as they have for years been planning they would do. He is so virile and self-sufficient and direct, so insensible to sympathy, and so intolerant of pity that their attitude toward him must be revolutionized at once. But Jeffery Blake discovers before long that he can put his hard-earned knowledge to better use than by going West to build a new house of life.

Addington, the New England town where he had grown up, married, and broken the law, is in need of eyes that can see, brains that can plan, and hands that can execute. Addington is the United States in little and Jeffery Blake sees that if either or both are to be saved to American ideals and the hopes of democracy from alien floods it can be only by the constant work and care of those to whom those hopes and ideals are precious. So, he plunges in and does a variety of things that mean the gift of personality. But he does other things too. He has begun to write a book about a man he had known in prison that would throw light upon the psychology of crime, but after a while he sees further and clearer and he says to Lydia, his step-sister:

"I'm going in to tear up the stuff I'm writing about that man I knew there in the prison. What does God Almighty care about him? I'm going to write a book and call it "Prisoners," and show how I was a prisoner myself to money, and luxury and the game, and how I got my medicine. And how other fellows will have to take theirs, these fellows Weedie is gulling, and Addington, because it's a fool wrapped up in its own conceit and stroking the lion's cub till it's grown big enough to eat us."

Small city though it is, for Miss Brown, Addington is big enough to furnish the stage for the essential drama of the nation's life, with its menace of alien hordes and of love of luxury and of worship of material success. It is big enough, too, to embody those conserving forces of human nature that operate alike upon all humanity, that deference to community standards, that "decent respect to the opinions of mankind" that are always strong upon men's souls. And in all the dangers that threaten Addington the one who most clearly perceives the evils and their remedies is the man who has been a "prisoner"—prisoner first to his own turbulent, dominating desires, and then prisoner of the law he had broken—and had won freedom from both these bonds. To him the latter form of prison means little. It is the former that counts.

This, wide, clear vision and deep insight give to Miss Brown's novel a significance that enhances greatly its interest as fiction. Of nearly equal importance are the variety, truth, delicacy, and vigor of the character portrayal. The stage is full of people who furnish strong contrasts, although each is limned with life-giving strokes. Among the most striking is the old harridan, Madame Beattie, once famous as singer and siren, now in her seventies, but still full of guile and able to stir up mischief until she gets what she wants. It is she who owns the famous necklace that makes all the trouble, and in its manipulation Miss Brown gives to her hand a satanic mastery of cunning. Jeffery Blake's wife, Esther, a lover of ease and luxury and admiration and as able to pose to herself as to others, seems more a type than an individual, and, although her picture is wonderfully drawn in some parts, it is, perhaps, the least successful in the book. The two girls, Anne and Lydia Urench, are both exquisitely painted. Alice Brown, who, it will be remembered, won a $10,000 prize a year or so ago with her play, "Children of Earth," has written in "The Prisoners" a novel that deserves to be ranked with the best, most significant American fiction of recent years.

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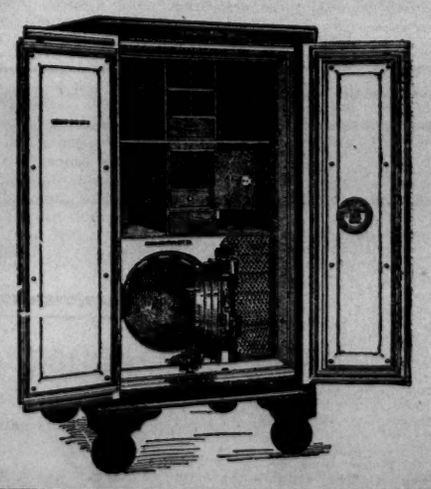

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

RED AND BLUE SOX TEAMS RE-SHUFFLED

Blues Were Winning Too Easily; First Game in New Series Fixed For Today

There has been a complete readjustment of the two teams of the Baseball Clubs. The Red Sox and Blue Sox have already played two games both of which were won by the Blues. To even things up, there has been a careful re-division of the forces.

The first game between the revised Reds and Blues will be at the Race Course at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. The two games won by the old Blues have been wiped off and the new teams started on a fresh series of nine games. The winner of the first five games captures the "pennant". Hereafter there are to be games every Tuesday and Thursday. The teams now stack up in the following order:

Blues: Hadley and Drake, pitchers; Rasmussen, catcher; Hykes, Morrison, Ollerdessen and W. R. Roberts infield positions; Hall, Burks, Curry, Logan, Blanco, Pomeroy and Heimendinger in the outfield positions.

Reds: W. P. Roberts and Swan pitchers; Woods, catcher; Pennywitt, Krisel, Pott, Holliday, Hampden and Katz, infield positions; Chapman, Hutchinson, Stewart, Meade, Nolte, Luke and Rodger outfield positions.

Lawn Bowls

Mr. Ellis Hunter's team will play Mr. G. H. Phillips' team at lawn bowls at 4.15 p.m. Saturday. The teams will be composed as follows:

Mr. Hunter's team	Mr. Phillips' team
Rink No. 1	
J. Ross Young (skip)	W. D. Graham (skip)
E. C. Emmett	R. A. Lawson
A. W. Dewhurst	A. T. Wignall
J. Frost	A. Samson
Rink No. 2	
C. M. Bain (skip)	A. D. Bell (skip)
W. J. Vine	Dr. J. W. Ross
G. R. Wingrove	E. Payne
F. L. Marshall	D. M. Graham
Rink No. 3	
Ellis Hunter (skip)	G. H. Phillips (skip)
E. Evans	O. Crewe-Read
C. W. Porter	J. Scotson
W. N. C. Allen	J. T. Disselduff
Rink No. 4	
D. Mennie (skip)	H. B. Stewart (skip)
G. Dunlop	S. Hammond
C. W. Marshall	V. Grundy
W. Gater	F. Large
Rink No. 5	
J. C. Macdougall (skip)	J. P. Lowe (skip)
C. E. Pearson	H. Browett
F. A. Sampson	J. Naylor
J. C. Thomson	D. MacGregor
Rink No. 6	
J. Park (skip)	A. Gray (skip)
W. A. Ogden	J. J. Sheridan
B. Hunting	W. Dutton
R. Simmons	A. Taylor

Other members desiring to play should notify the hon. secretary, and a seventh rink will be made up.

S. L. B. C. v. Junior Golf Club

This match will be played on the S. L. B. C. rinks at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

The S. L. B. C. will be represented by:—

G. H. Phillips	A. D. Bell
L. Evans	O. Crewe-Read
C. W. Porter	J. C. Macdougall
W. N. C. Allen	J. T. Disselduff
C. M. Bain	H. B. Stewart
R. A. Lawson	H. H. Fowler
G. Dunlop	D. MacDonald
F. L. Marshall	A. Taylor

In addition to the above, a Club match will be played between the following fours:—

J. J. Sheridan (skip)	F. Large (skip)
E. Payne	J. Scotson
C. W. Marshall	C. E. Pearson
V. Grundy	R. Simmons

SWIMMING

Shanghai Rowing Club

The above Club held their third entertainment of the 1916 Series last evening at the Soochow Road headquarters.

The attendance was most gratifying in numbers and enthusiasm, despite the oppressive heat of the evening. The following are the detailed results of the various competitions:—

Long Plunge (Handicap)

1. E. A. Brodie.	51' 3"	+2'=53'	3"
2. D. H. Cooke..	49' 8"	Scr.	49' 8"
3. E. G. Barnes.	39' 5"	+7'=46'	5"
4. B. G. Wilson.	38' 8"	+4'=42'	8"
5. H. D. Rodger.	37' 8"	+5'=42'	8"
6. N. G. Beale...	38' 4"	+4'=42'	4"
7. F. S. Ward...	34' 10"	+7'=41'	10"
8. J. L. Cowan..	36' 11"	+3'=39'	11"

Two Lengths (Breast Stroke)

Heat 1:

D. H. Cooke.....	Scratch.....		1
E. A. Brodie.....	3 secs.....		2
E. T. Nash.....	6 „	.....	3
I. Macdonald	4 „	.....	0
F. I. Ward	4 „	.....	0

Time: 64 1/5.

Heat 2:

N. G. Beale.....	3 secs.....		1
L. Bertes	4 „	.....	2
F. S. Gabbott.....	4 „	.....	3
B. G. Wilson.....	4 „	.....	0
J. L. Cowan.....	6 „	.....	0

Time: 66 secs.

Final will be swum off next week.

Diving

The following members took part in a high diving exhibition:—N. G. Beale, E. A. Brodie, D. H. Cooke, F. S. Gabbott, H. D. Rodger and T. S. Ward.

Water Polo

The following were the teams:—

British S.V.C. Infantry:—E. G. Barnes; E. McIntyre and N. G. Beale; D. H. Cooke; T. S. Ward, N. C. Brodie and B. G. Wilson.

Shanghai Rowing Club:—P. C. Mansfield; H. D. Rodger and I. Macdonald; R. W. MacCabe; E. A. Brodie, E. T. Nash and L. Bertes.

The Club were allotted the shallow end to defend for the first half and Phil Mansfield proved a tower of strength in their citadel which he succeeded in maintaining intact throughout this initial moiety.

The British Volunteers had to allow 3 points against them in this half, goals being scored by L. Bertes (1), and H. D. Rodger (2).

In the second half Nash had to retire, suffering from cramp, for a while, which left the Club with only 6 men against their opponents' 7, an insuperable handicap in the possession of such an able tactician as Denys Cooke. The result was that 2 goals were scored during Nash's absence, both netted by N. C. Brodie.

Nash then pluckily re-entered the water and the superior team play of the Club became evident again, when Rodger got past Barnes twice again with a pair of beauties.

Final score:—

Club ..... 5 goals.
British Volunteers .... 2 „

Mr. H. N. Olsen refereed capably and to the entire satisfaction of both sides.

Cricket

S. N. R. v. T. H. S. Old Boys

The above cricket match was played at Markham Park on Tuesday evening and resulted in a rather easy win for the "men of the iron road." Again winning the toss, Skipper Mulvey decided to put the visitors in to bat and they were easily disposed of for 46 runs, H.J. Ambrose and F. W. Golding being the only batsmen who could do anything with the deadly bowling of Bailey and Quincey.

Light being good, the Railwaymen continued batting and, after P. D. Sullivan succeeded in breaking his "egg," he succumbed to the bowling of A. Madar. Quincey and Bailey, the two Railway "cracks," found the bowling to their liking and held their wickets until victory was safe, when the former was neatly caught by G. V. Jensen.

The scores follow:

Thos. Hanbury School

A. Madar, c. Sullivan, b. Bailey..	3
A. R. Madar, b. Quincey.....	0
H. J. Ambrose, c. Morgan, b. Bailey	19
G. V. Jensen, c. and b. Quincey..	1
A. Johnson, b. Bailey.....	2
E. Gifford, run out.....	2
A. W. Johnsford, c. and b. Bailey	4
T. W. Golding, b. Bailey.....	10
A. N. Other, not out.....	4
Extras.....	1
Total.....	46

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L. P. Quincey	9	2	32	2
C. L. W. Bailey....	8.5	2	13	5

S.N.R.

Sullivan, b. A. Madar.....	1
Quincey, c. Jensen, b. A. Madar..	26
Bailey, not out	21
Mulvey, Dunstan, Ho, Mousley, Wayne, Morgan and Kuffe, did not bat.	
Extras.....	1
Total.....	49

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Madar	5.5	0	26	2
H. J. Ambrose.....	5	2	22	0

S.P.S. Old Boys Beat S.C.C.

In their evening match, Tuesday and yesterday, the Public School Old Boys had an easy victory over the S.C.C. After being given a life at 20, Leslie put up a fine exhibition and topped the scoring with 65. White contributed a useful 37.

Ross brought off two specially fine catches. The S.C.C. found it far easier to loft the ball into fielders' hands than to score runs and were finished at 77.

The scores follow:

S.P.S. Old Boys

J. J. Ellis, c. Ross, b. Pentycross.	0
Alf. Sousa, c. Ross, b. Anderson..	6
A. T. White, c. Clifford, b. Langley	37
G. Madar, c. Langley, b. Pentycross	0
A. H. Leslie, b. Campbell.....	65
F. Madar, l.b.w. Campbell.....	11
C. Ollerdessen, c. Smeaton, b. Langley	3
A. M. A. Hansen, st. Cheetham, b. Langley	7
A. Sousa, not out	1
J. P. Hawes, did not bat.....	0
E. J. Cooke, not out.....	0
Extras.....	5
Total.....135	

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
F. H. Pentycross...	6	–	18	2
W. E. Anderson....	4	1	5	1
C. E. M. Thomson..	1	–	18	–
D. Campbell	9	–	49	2
T. G. Smeaton.....	2	–	10	–
H. Langley	7	–	30	3

S.C.C.

H. Langley, c. Sousa, b. Ollerdessen	19
G. C. Ross, b. Hansen.....	0
W. E. Anderson, c. and b. Hansen	9
W. C. G. Clifford, played on Hansen	14
D Campbell, b. Hansen.....	17
C. E. M. Thomson, c. White, b. Ellis	0
F. H. Pentycross, run out.....	5
C. S. Cheetham, c. Sousa, b. Ellis	1
J. Cockin, c. and b. Hansen.....	3
T. G. Smeaton, c. Leslie, b. Ellis..	0
Geo. Howell, not out	9
Total.....	77

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Ollerdessen	7	1	26	1
A. M. A. Hansen ..	9.3	–	39	5
J. J. Ellis	3	1	12	3

"A" Co. v. St. Andrew's

The following teams will represent "A" Company British, S.V.C. and St. Andrew's Past and Present in a cricket match to be played this afternoon and tomorrow at 5.30 o'clock:

"A" Co.:—W. E. Anderson, E. P. Graham-Barrow, J. E. Cameron, D. Cooke, A. J. Daniels, R. Grimshaw, H. Langley, T. Macdonald, F. Milner, J. H. Teesdale and W. J. Monk (Capt.).

Reserves:—H. E. Brewer, C. A. Momber, E. A. G. May and E. Brook.

The undernoted will represent St. Andrew's:—Messrs. T. W. R. Wilson, J. Gutierrez, P. T. Hollander, Geo. Howell, G. C. Ross, H. Langley, A. J. Brown, W. C. G. Clifford, R. J. S. Brandt, C. S. Cheetham and W. C. Foster.

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WEATHER

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SHANGHAI, JULY 20, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Key To Russia's House

(New York Times)

AT Tilsit, on a raft in the middle of the Niemen River, 109 years ago, Napoleon and Tsar Alexander I met to discuss how they should divide up the world. Alexander wished more than anything else "the key to his house." That was his figure of speech for Constantinople. Napoleon did not say so then, because he wanted peace with Russia, but what he thought was that to ask for Constantinople was to ask for empire of the whole world. He would not promise. There was a vague undertaking between them to partition Turkey; and then it never happened.

Russia's desire to possess the key to her house has been only intensified by time. Her determination ultimately to have it has never faltered. And now the fulfillment is in sight, There is an element of fatality in it. At the beginning of the war there was much speculation as to what Russia could get out of it for herself. It seemed very unlikely that England would ever consent to her having Constantinople, control of the Dardanelles, and access across Persia and Mesopotamia to the warm water at the bottom of Asia. If England herself had forced the Dardanelles, as she set out to do, and had captured Constantinople from Turkey without any Russian assistance, why, then, of course, Russia could hardly have had the presumption to ask for the key. But England failed to force the Dardanelles, failed with her Gallipoli campaign on land, and failed, thirdly, with the rush from India up the Tigris River through Mesopotamia to capture Bagdad.

In the meantime, Russia has been steadily and very rapidly increasing her part in the war. Inferior in equipment and superior in man power, she has twice in a most opportune manner held the offensive attitude on the eastern front, to the amazement and discomfort of the Teutonic enemy. It is possible to argue that her invasion of Galicia and East Prussia at the very first was what saved Paris. On a battle line 2,000 miles long she now has more men in more places than any one of her allies. She is conducting an invasion of Asia Minor, or an offensive against Turkey, from three directions at once. She is making headway toward Constantinople, and at the same time toward the Indian Ocean, which were the two directions in which she had been always blocked before. And she knows perfectly what she wants. Professor Paul Milyukoff, a member of the Russian Parliamentary Deputation in England, is quoted in The Manchester Guardian:

"We think that our supreme aim in this war is to get possession of Constantinople. Moreover, we have no longer any doubt that the problem of the Dardanelles is already decided between the British and Russian Governments in the sense demanded by Russia."

This is an unpleasant reminder of the fact that England is not in possession of Constantinople, but what can be said to the argument added by Professor Milyukoff: "It is not a question, as it was before, as to Constantinople remaining Turkish or Russian, but a question as to whether it will be German or Russian"? That seems unanswerable. Why shouldn't Russia take Constantinople if she can, where her allies failed? And if she can, why shouldn't Constantinople be Russian? There are no reasons that could be made to seem valid to Russia. All the same, it would change the world in many ways.

Already, in her imagination, Russia turns the key, not to be unfriendly, but to see how it feels to have one's own key at last, with the power to turn it back and forth. Professor Milyukoff was asked if Russia, having control of Constantinople, would claim complete possession of the Dardanelles. Perhaps she would consent to their being "internationalized?" "No, never shall we consent to internationalization," said Professor Milyukoff. "Russia must have the right to build up fortifications and forbid the passage of warships at her discretion." He thought they should be neutralized for purposes of trade, and suggested that in time, as people progressed in understanding, the principle might hold in war time. He cited the Panama Canal.

If, as a result of this war, the economic repression of Russia should end, the consequences in the world could not be rationally foretold. Her forces are so vast and deep that they can hardly be estimated. The labor with which to convert raw materials into exchangeable wealth is proportionately abundant. The danger is, indeed, that with the sudden liberation of her mighty forces conditions of instability might be created. No people have yet been restrained enough wholly to be trusted with such a power upon the economic terms of civilization as Russia might exert, by knowing how. She is pressing out against her barriers, physical, political, and economic. In the midst of a war which occupies the whole resources of the other belligerents, a war in which she supplies more men than any other power, she is yet able to proceed with the extension of her railroads. She has just pushed one into Persia. She has just opened the Atlai Railway, which takes off from the Trans-Siberian and runs for 500 miles into the part of Siberia richest in minerals and agricultural fertility. She has concluded arrangements for a loan of $24,333,000 to China for a post-bellum program of railroad construction in Manchuria.

Correspondence

The Crisis in Kwangtung

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—The article reproduced in your columns this morning clarifies the situation in China and exposes with transparent plainness the intrigues of Tsen Chun-hsuan and his colleagues. I share to the full the far-sighted opinions expressed by your contemporary.

The admiration of the Cantonese here for Tsen Chun-hsuan in attempting to oust Lung Chi-kwang, the gross and pliable tool of Yuan Shih-k'ai, is evidently based on complete ignorance of the facts and the accounts given in some of the Chinese papers of the actions and principles of Tsen Chun-hsuan are grossly misleading.

In throwing some light on the situation, I want your readers strictly to bear in mind the Cantonese atmosphere of the present time. The Independence of Kwangtung as declared by Lung Chi-kwang was forced upon Lung by the Canton Republican Army, when a part of Lung's navy deserted him in favor of the Canton Republicans. The safe arrival of Liang Chi-chiao and Tsen Chun-hsuan at Shaoching was effected by the Canton Independent Navy, and with the help of about two thousand Kwangsi troops, Liang and Tsen formed the Military Council at Shaoching, from which the Cantonese expected help to drive away Lung Chi-kwang. The Military Council took over the Independent Navy but deserted the cause of the Canton Republicans. Instead of helping the Cantonese to drive away Lung Chi-kwang, the Military Council joined hands with Lung and ordered Lung to annihilate the Canton Republican Army. This Lung did, acting as the cat's paw of Tsen Chun-hsuan.

A man must suffer from ophthalmia of the mind not to see that the policy of Tsen Chun-hsuan and his Military Council, in fighting for a strong base, was to use the strength of Lung Chi-kwang to suppress and annihilate the Canton Republican Army; that the strength of Lung would be considerably weakened after having suppressed the Cantonese in arms which would not afterwards prove a menace to the Military Council in fighting for the tutuhship in Kwangtung; that this would give the Military Council time to enlist men and amass money to drive away Lung.

That Tsen Chun-hsuan and his Military Council are fighting for the welfare of the people, free from self-interest, and that Tsen would leave the political arena in the evening if Yuan Shih-k'ai disappeared in the morning, are ridiculous and offending to the most elementary common sense, since what we see in the situation in Canton is quite contrary to the declarations of Tsen.

In short, Tsen is fighting for a stronghold, and in pursuance of his object, he has betrayed many valiant lives among the Canton Republicans. If the Military Council has a sincere desire to force the Kwangtung people from the oppression of Lung Chi-kwang, why did it not give a helping hand to the Cantonese, to drive Lung away before the death of the late President? If there be any logical relation between its aim and effect, nothing can be expected of the Military Council, but disorderly and pernicious results.

If this Revolution means the bringing about a better state of affairs; if it means to free the people from the burden of militarism; if it means a closer union between the North and the South; if it means to prepare the race for better days, free from internal strife and oppression; we cannot entrust it to Tsen and his colleagues nor to the monarchists who prostitute themselves for rank and wealth.

In bringing about the critical situation in Canton and in mercilessly suppressing and slaughtering the Canton Local Revolutionists, Liang Chi-chiao played not an unimportant part, and it remains for Liang to declare with real Chinese pride that a grave mistake and injustice was done in extinguishing the Cantonese cause in blood.

Yours sincerely,

T. C. Ng.

With The Zionists In Gallipoli

And Other Recent Books on the War

With the Zionists in Gallipoli. By Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson. Illustrated. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

When a civilian writes about war—and most of the books about the great war have been by civilians—he writes with all the civilian's feeling. The horror, the loathing, the tense emotion, all get more or less into his pages. But when a professional soldier writes about it, the whole atmosphere is changed. His nerves continue normal, no matter how shocking to another may be the deeds and scenes of battle and sudden death. The human outcroppings here and there in a field of measureless inhumanity are the things that appeal to him, and he keeps his mental ease and his sense of humor—which is apt to become a bit grisly—through it all. Doubtless what seems to the civilian the soldier's callousness is only nature's method of protecting him and saving his sanity. And at least it gives to what he writes about war an entirely different kind of interest and feeling. In no volume concerned with the present conflict has that difference been more strongly marked than in this book by Colonel Patterson about his experience at the head of the Zion Mule Corps that did useful service in Gallipoli for seven or eight months last Spring and Summer.

This was the first Jewish military unit formed in 2,000 years, since the days when Judas Maccabeaus led his legions against the Roman soldiers. It was recruited in Egypt among the Russian-born refugees from Palestine who had preferred to go back to the land of bondage of their ancestors rather than serve under the Turks. They were, indeed, glad of a chance to fight against the Turks, and, wearing the famous Shield of David as the badge of the corps, 500 officers and men joined the unit, they and the mules doing most necessary service in the carrying of water, food, and ammunition from the rear of the lines to the trenches, even under the hottest fire.

Colonel Patterson tells the detailed story of the whole of this service from its inception until he fell ill, and offers also a first-hand account and criticism of the Gallipoli campaign from the viewpoint of a lifetime of military service and study. It is his conviction that the "terrible losses and disastrous failure in the Dardanelles" gave at the same time "invaluable aid" to Russia. For the British Peninsular campaign held fast in Gallipoli a Turkish army that would otherwise have been free to take part in Enver Pasha's push in the Caucasus just at a time when Russia, short of munitions, would not have been able to hold her own in that region. Instead of getting out of Gallipoli, he thinks an overwhelming force of Anglo-French troops should have been sent there to catch the Turks when they were short of ammunition and could have been crumpled up, "thus accomplishing our main object in the Near East." Colonel Patterson indorses enthusiastically the purpose of the Dardanelles campaign, saying that "for once our politicians were right," since "the fall of Constantinople was of vital importance." In several chapters he discusses the general policy, the strategy, and the tactics of the Dardanelles campaign, coming to the conclusion that the expeditionary force would have been sufficient to carry out the plan if it had been differently handled.

The main part of the book is devoted to the story of the Mule Corps, how it was recruited, its experiences and its achievements. It is all told with great good nature, with humor, appreciation, and the zest of a man whose interests center in the life of armies and the work of war. The author is a bit garrulous sometimes and he has little sense of selection, but he tells no end of incidents and anecdotes that are always interesting and often amusing. Once, after "an orgy of work and want sleep," came opportunity of rest, and while he was asleep a high explosive shell dropped within eight feet of his head and exploded, blowing a great hole in the ground, and he did not even hear it. Another man, who found himself lame when he wakened from a sleep following a similiar period of work and staying awake, discovered that he had been shot in the foot while he was asleep. In moments of relaxation some of the officers played bridge, with Turkish shells screaming a few feet over their heads, less interested in these menaces of death than in who should make the odd trick.

War Experiences

An eerie kind of realism that nips one's nerves and curls up and down one's spine characterizes the terse and vigorous sentences of Edward Morlae's "A Soldier of the Legion," (Houghton Mifflin Company, $1) which tells of the experiences of an American member of the famous Foreign Legion of France during the battle of La Champagne. The author was born in California, the son of a Frenchman, who had himself fought and won a Captain's commission during the war of 70 and afterward had settled in this country. Young Morlae had seen service in the American Army in the Philippines and had otherwise had experiences that fitted him for service in the Legion Etrangere. He was made first a Corporal and later a Sergeant, when, with his French blood burning in his veins, he offered himself as soon as he could reach Paris from Los Angeles after war was declared. He tells the story of those last days of September and of the part the Legion had in the brilliant but bloody offensive with an intimacy, a detail, and a singularly simple and graphic quality that seem to set the reader down in the midst of the chafing battling men and carry him across the zones of hell into the German trenches. There are pages in it that will make the civilian shudder, but it is one of the books about the war that no one can afford to miss who wants to know what war is like to the man who does the fighting. Of the section that the author commanded, numbering sixty men, twelve survive, most of them wounded. The regiment, similarly cut to peices throughout its lines, ceased to exist last October. The book is illustrated from photograghs.

The Great News

The Great News. By Charles Ferguson. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25.

During the year preceding the outbreak of the European war Mr. Ferguson traveled in Europe, under the authorization of President Wilson as a special agent of the Bureau of Corporations, to investigate in the capitals of the chief nations the relations existing between their Governments and their big business interests and methods. After his return he visited a number of business communities in the United States to suggest means for the developing of a more scientific spirit within the body of our business organization in order that the promotion of commerce might serve better the general welfare.

This book is the outcome, perhaps one should say the crystallization of his observations and studies. For it is more the setting forth of a social and economic philosophy than it is a definite statement of things done and methods of achievement. Much of it is devoted to earnest arguments and pleas for radical changes in the general attitude toward business organization and in the principles of that organization itself. Sometimes his ideas approach nearly to and again diverge from the principles of Socialism. In general, his contention is that immeasurable ills have resulted, and still worse calamaties will result from the present dualism of the social body, which he sees as a two-headed monstrosity with the rival brains of politics and business struggling for its control. These two warring systems, he thinks, must be fused into one harmonious organization working democratically for a more efficient and prolific production of things both material and spiritual.

The European war he consider to be "at bottom not a conflict of races or of political ambitions," but "the explosion of a bad business system," the same system that will lead the Unied States into disaster if it is not speedily reformed. Primarily, he holds the trouble to lie in a sort of inversion of the whole system of capitalization, a development along a false line that has gone with accelerated pace ever since the birth of the modern worldwide business organization half a century ago. The result has been to subvert more and more the machinery of production to the machinery of credit. In consequence the whole business organization has grown topheavy and must have its center of graviy shifted "from the holders of securities to the creators of the values upon which securities depend." "It is," Mr. Ferguson declares, "absurd and socially suicidal that a continental democratic society shall resign itself to be administered solely for the benefit of its creditors."

The Federal Reserve system, he thinks, supplies credit machinery admirably fitted "for the working of credit centers devoted not to business milking (if the word may be tolerated) but to business-making," although it would be possible to turn it "into a gigantic engine of social subjugation."

The solution of the problem, he feels sure, will be found by transferring the control of the production of wealth "from the agents of those who own things to the agents of those who do things," and this can be done by displacing banks, or credit centers, "formed mainly to promote the interests of security holders" with those "formed expressly to foster production." The latter, he thinks, in any contest between the two would quickly win the predominant economic power. "If the banks of Western Europe," he says, "had shown more of a talent for developing the human and material resources of their own countries and other lands, and less of a talent for piling bonds and mortgages upon a shrinking base of values, they could have established a community of interest across frontiers—and there would have been no war."

Mr. Ferguson makes an interesting comparison of the differing development of business system in the countries now at war and finds in the strength with which Germany has surprised the world a certain degree of proof of his contentions. For that strength is due, he thinks, mainly to the democratizing and systematizing of her machinery of production which, under its semifeudal limitations and directions, made of the German Empire "a huge economic monopoly," whose "spirit was grasping and exclusive," and "paid little heed to the interests of civilization at large."

If we are to have an end of war Mr. Ferguson argues that there must be political recognition of the new social forces that the last half century has developed. The worldwide, intricate organizations of industry and of the credit system and the swift dissemination of news together form the predominant political power of the modern world. If that world would not break up in disaster it must recognize them as such and, instead of trying to keep its political fabric separate from them, it must weave them into the fabric itself. All the people who are now talking about worldfederation and basing upon it hopes of permanent peace are, he says, thinking "in political terms that are, or ought to be, obsolescent," because they are all depending for final sanction upon overwhelming military force. An international organization of business would, he believes, offer an unmilitary and more dependable basis. He compares the possible powers of such a system with the ecclesiastical polity of the Middle Ages and finds a profound likeness between them in the fact that the main reliance of the latter for keeping order was "simply the attractiveness and desirability of being on good terms with the system."

An appendix contains a discussion of the cartel principle and an account of the way it has been worked out in Germany, together with some consideration of the subject of distribution of products in this country which is scheduled to come before the approaching session of Congress.

Victory in Defeat

Victory in Defeat: The Agony of Warsaw and the Russian Retreat. By Stanley Washburn. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page and Co. $1.

Mr. Washburn's little book gives a clear idea of the movements of the Russian armies, of the reasons for those movements, the aims that were sought and the results that came about from last April until November. He was at the Russian front during that time and also from the previous October, and he reviews what was done during the earlier months sufficiently to give a background of the preceding operations, but for the most part he confines himself to the events of that half year. He deals almost entirely with the strategy and tactics of the campaign, and pays less attention than perhaps any other correspondent has done to the scenes of war. Nevertheless, it is a humanly interesting book, and the fact that it takes the birdseye view of the operations of large armies will enable many a reader to untangle and set clear before himself the problems of war that are being fought out on the Russian front. It is part of his purpose also to show how the Russian campaign of last Summer, although it ended in defeat and retreat, was in reality a victory for the Russian Nation and how it won more out of it than did the Teutonic Allies. He says in his introduction:

> "It has seemed to me that the world has not appreciated the fact that there can be victory in defeat, but this is none the less true, when, as happened in Russia, reverses have provided time in which the character of the nation has asserted itself, and the empire has been able to repair its lack of vision before the war by preparing itself after the blow has fallen. This is what has happened in the empire of the Tsar, and it is for this reason that I am calling this little book "Victory in Defeat," for I believe that the Russian reverses have been so costly and demoralizing to their victors that history will judge them as the greatest single source of the German downfall which, in my opinion, is inevitable, whether it be in six months or two years."

Mr. Washburn tells some interesting things about the lack of morale in the Austrian Army during the Galician campaign as observed among the prisoners captured by the Russians, a condition so remarkable that it even led the Austrian troops to cheer when they heard of the fall of Przemysl. He has a good deal to say also of the effects of a propaganda of German interests in Petrograd which spread through the country and even reached the army. He thinks that evil results were prevented by the fact that the Tsar took command of the army and proceded to the front with the Tsarevitch. He explains the reasons for the shortage of ammunition which so handicapped the Russian forces for many weeks. A chapter is devoted to analysis of the character, achievements, and methods of work of Alexieff, who is now, under the Tsar, the supreme commander of the Russian Army. Mr. Washburn thinks him "the cleverest and most capable General the Russians have ever had in their history."

With a French Trooper

Impressions and experiences of a French Trooper, 1914-1915. By Christian Mallet. Frontispiece. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $1.

This unpretentious little volume stands out among the multitude of

(Continued on Page 7)

The World's New Moral Weapons

One Is to Lock Out the Offending Nation, Thereby Pronouncing Upon It a Terrible and Indeterminate Sentence

By Dr. David Orr Edson,
Psychologist

Civilization, which is but the question of mental procedure versus physical force, is now before us for a final determination—at least so far as our generation is concerned. One force or the other is about to be re-standardized for perhaps another century. Which?

I do not prognosticate dire results to follow either this or that line of procedure. I only call to mind materials of thought which escape the average thinker. It seems almost impossible for the individual to see new material in a new event. Just as soon as he is thrust into a situation which threatens his own welfare, he becomes so prejudiced in favor of the old materials with which he achieved his survival in the past that he is utterly blinded to the new materials which are ever coming to the front for the reason of the law of progress.

If we are to prepare physical force to back our desires we should bear in mind that, though we do this with the most commendable spirit, the end we seek to achieve may not eventuate. The winning of a fight is still determined by the materials of a fight. What then? Well, we may lose! That is exactly what may befall any undertaking. Nevertheless, I find that the average "preparedness mind" has given this possible alternative not the slightest thought. To be prepared—to him—is actually to win, without the fight. Nor will he give the slightest consideration to the thought of the other fellow's preparedness. What about our physical preparedness when the other fellow is willing to prepare right down to personal and family poverty? This is, indeed, the path which preparedness must be ready to travel, once it is established as a method of procedure.

On the other hand, within the last one hundred years or so, there has grown into civilization, through peaceful procedures, materials which in having been exercised to mutual advantage have become necessities, and compulsive necessities at that; namely, international relationships. They have been so elaborated as to leave nations utterly inadequate to cope with their own necessities. International relationships are compulsory.

Also, within these last one hundred years or so, there has been elaborated in the mind of man, in consequence of these international compulsions, a punishment far more intolerable than can be inflicted by any means of physical torture. It is a form of automatic reaction—mental in procedure—and the offender is powerless against it. It not only fastens its tentacles upon the disadjuster, but may become a thing of inheritance. Heretofore, to be "locked up" for violations of the rules of the game of life was considered the very end-product of social punishment. But now there is a greater one—elaborated out of international co-ordination, to wit: To be "locked out." To be "locked out" is indeed an indeterminate sentence, and one which may not be brought to any court for readjustment or liberation.

It was with this quality of mental stuff that President Wilson forced Germany to abandon her submarine procedure. This is the quality of material that has been standardized in the halls of learning. Along these lines I could enumerate hundreds of like compulsions with which the human mind is unable to contend. To give the death thrust to an adversary fighting with these materials is, first of all, to destroy one's self. The pacifist is no coward, nor is he a laggard. He merely says that to fight along these lines may be to lose. That is a result, however, quite as possible with physical preparedness, while to win would be an achievement worthy of the twentieth century, and not at all beyond the realms of possibility.

Civilization has been achieved by the few over the many. It must not be forgotten that the propagation of civilization in this twentieth century of ours depends utterly upon a drafting from the many a sufficient number of recruits each year, to swell the ranks to a greater proportion. In short—in this period of 1916—this means that the profits derived from civilized procedures must be extended yearly to include a greater number. And this in turn means policing the game, not merely to punish infractors, but to see to it that the rewards are fairly distributed. Police the game, by all means, but not by physical prowess alone. Physical force must gradually be shunted from muscle to brain cells, for the reason that the division of spoils is then more equitably distributed. This leads to greater achievements.

This is not a country of blood-strain, as are England and France and Germany and Russia and Italy. This is a land of escape from physical arbitration—a land where mental achievement may claim its reward unhampered by such hereditary prejudices. The war now being waged in the old country, no matter the complex reasons of cause, is producing effects of tremendous dissatisfaction. The reward is bound to be infinitesimal when compared with the loss. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the influx of aliens into this country following the return of peace will be enormous, owing to the desire to escape the suffering which will fall upon those who have to pay the price of war.

It seems to me quite stupid for the United States to prepare for physical war in the face of the fact that Europe is destroying her war materials—men, wealth, and the desire for war. In doing this we are but shifting the balance, see-saw fashion, to this continent. It requires a great deal of courage for a man to enter a room unarmed where gun-play holds forth, yet it is a well-know fact that he who does so holds more dynamic weight for the settlement of the dispute than one who enters bristling with armament.

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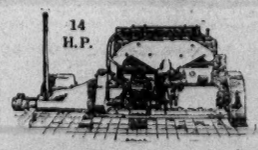

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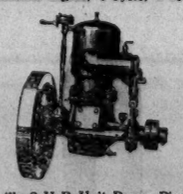

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

DON'T LEAVE THIS ROOM - REMEMBER - YOU'RE NOT GOING OUT - I'VE GOT MY EYE ON YOU -
I HEAR YA - I HEAR YA!!
I'M THE MAN YOU SENT FOR TO TAKE SOME PICTURES AWAY!
GO UP STAIRS - THE PICTURES ARE LEANING AGAINST THE WALL - THERE'S FIVE IN ALL!.
BE CAREFUL AND DON'T SCRATCH THEM -
WELL - BOYS - I GOT OUT ALL RIGHT. -
GEO MCMANUS

Little Bobbie's Pa — By William F. Kirk

I may not be hoam much between now & eleckshun, sed Pa to Ma last nite. The party needs me.

The Probishun party needs you, I guess, sed Ma. Wen did you git that idee in yure hed, that you wud go on the stump?

Sum of the boys has been pleeding with me, sed Pa. Old George Gay sed he thot I ought to go out & saiv the party. The good old G. O. P. needs orators. Publick speeking is my middel naim, sed Pa.

I knew always that you weren't tung-tied, sed Ma, but I never knew you cud git up in a hall anyware and draw a crowd of grown peepul, and I doan't know it now, sed Ma. I guess you better Bide a Wee, sed Ma.

By no means, sed Pa. I wud be indeed a poor patriot, Pa sed, if I left my country's noablest party in the lurch wen it needs me. You and little Bobbie will be proud of me when you see me pointing with pride & viewing with alarm, sed Pa.

I hoap you doant make yureself ridiklus, sed Ma. That is what I am afrade of.

There is no feer of that, sed Pa. When I git up on the platform & denounce all them Minyuns of Greed that is putting a crown of nettles on the brow of Mankind, sed Pa, the whole country will be ringing for me.

Moar likely a patrol wagon will be ringing for you insted, sed Ma. Why in the wurld cant you atten to yure own bizness affairs.

A patryot shud think of his own bizness second & the bizness of Columbia first, sed Pa.

Wen did you git to be so patryotick, sed Ma, I wanted you to march in the Preparedness parade & you sed you were too fat, wich was true enuff, goodness knows, Ma sed, but you mite have marched a few blocks at leest. Wen are you going to start on this grate chin-fest of yures, sed Ma.

Wen the Campane warms up, sed Pa. Wait till you hear me handing it to the Munny Powers wich has this country in thare slimy Tennikals, sed Pa.

You meen tentacles, sed Ma.

I meen Tennikals, sed Pa, it is a tennikal expresshun for claws.

You malk me laff, sed Ma.

You never talk me at my true worth, sed Pa. If you had evver took me at my true worth you wud be a proud wife.

If I had took you at your true worth, sed Ma, I wud have been a old maid now, maybe. Wont you let me help you to a little dinner, deerest luv? It is gitting cold. A orator should be well nurrished, sed Ma.

You wait and see, sed Pa. The country will talk me moar seerius than you do, wen I git out on the platform. We shall see.

Poor, deer hubby, sed Ma, I am afrade it is this hot wether going to yure head. It is a good thing Mister Cicero isent living now, sed Ma; you wud git his job away from him. Bobbie, sed Ma, you have a grate father. You ought to be prouder than the Hughes boy, sed Ma.

With The Zionists In Gallipoli

(Continued from Page 6)

war books with strong individuality and with its own distinct quality of interest and value. It makes a picture of war as it looks on the inside of the scenes to the individual soldier. Such a personal experience is worth more as description of the objective side of war than the books of correspondents who are carried about in automobiles under military permission and guided across battle-fields and through trenches just whither and so far as military authorities think it best for them to go. M. Mallet's little book is "the real thing" in experience and description of war. Its pages cover the first nine months of the conflict, although frequently a considerable space of time will be disposed of in a sentence or two. Only to memorable hours, important incidents, does the author pay much attention. These he describes from memory and with the help of his daily notebook, from which every now and then he makes extract.

Perhaps the most striking, continued impression the reader gets is that of the utter overwhelming of the individual. On August 1, M. Mallet's squadron marched out of Rheims as advance guard "to an unknown destination." On May 10 he was sent back, with other wounded, from the field hospital "by train for we knew not where." And between those two dates the times were few when he or his comrades knew any more as to their probable movements than would fill the next few minutes. They march forward and back, hither and yon, spend twelve, fifteen, twenty hours out of the twenty-four in the saddle, once covering in that time seventy-eight miles. They get lost in a wood, they are surrounded by the enemy, they have an almost miraculous escape from destruction, and they take part in the battle of the Marne. And all the time they know little or nothing as to the purpose of their movements. M. Mallet is entirely frank. When he was afraid he says so and when superstitious panic gripped his nerves he does not attempt to explain or excuse. In his unvarnished account of his sensations and emotions on various occasions the psychologist will find rich material and the ordinary reader highly interesting passages. His squadron was in the advance guard that followed the Germans in their retreat after the battle of the Marne, and his simply told descriptions reveal with almost unprintable accuracy the conditions in which the retreating army left villages, chateaux, and people. Later he has some very dramatic and thrilling experiences. And finally there is such a vivid account of the battle at Loos, where Lieutenant Mallet, the only officer left of his company, led the charge upon the enemy's trenches, as to make it intensely real.

Like everything else that has come from Franch pens since the war began, even if no more than a brief note from the battlefield to friends at home, the book is admirable for the author's clear and firm conception of the ideas which he wished to express and the facility and, at the same time, the simplicity of his language. M. Mallet was at first a trooper in the ranks, with presumably no more education or practice in writing than that of any well-to-do young Frenchman. But his work excels in literary qualities the writting of most of the English and American correspondents trained in the art of words. It is only another proof of the efficiency with which the French teach the use of their language. Lieutenant Mallet is the son of that M. Mallet who visited America last Winter as the head of an industrial commission to arrange for closer relations between the United States and France.

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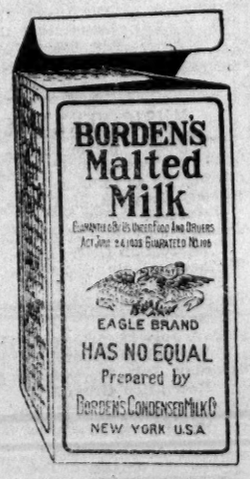

1. Keep it cool and out-of-doors as much as possible.
2. Give it plenty of boiled water.
3. Make its food light. You, yourself, don't eat as much heavy meat in summer as in winter. Lighten your baby's diet.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 19, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.97
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9½—Tls.	7.16
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex....$	9.92
Peking Bar	376
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	29¾ d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.14
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476¼
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....T.T.	2-9⅜
London .....Demand	2-9⅛
India .....T.T.	206¼
Paris .....T.T.	389½
Paris .....Demand	390
New York .....T.T.	65⅞
New York .....Demand	66
Hongkong .....T.T.	73¼
Japan .....T.T.	76¾
Batavia .....T.T.	160

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-10⅜
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-10½
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-10⅝
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.	404
New York .....4 m-s.	68⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

£1—	Hk. Tls.	6.14
Hk. Tls. 1—	Francs	4.55
" " 1—	Marks †	3.73
Gold $ 1—	Hk. Tls.	1.30
Hk. Tls. 1—	Yen	1.52
" " 1—	Rupees	2.42
" " 1—	Roubles	2.47
" " 1—	Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 19, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.50
Samagagas Tls. 1.30
Ziangbes Tls. 6.40
Sumatras Tls. 165.00

Direct Business Reported

Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 19, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Chemors Tls. 2.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.80 Aug.
Trams Tls. 86.50 cash

Direct

Pahangs Tls. 11.95 cash
Kotas Tls. 10.75 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 18.—Plantation First Latex:
Spot, 2s. 3¼d. to 2s. 3½ Paid.
October to December, 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 4¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Steadier.
Last Quotation, London, July 17:—
Spot, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 3¼d. Paid.
October to December, 2s. 4¼d. to 2s. 4½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Quiet.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—

	s. d.
Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet	2 3
Average Spot price standard quality First Crepe	2 3¼

Market quiet, tendency dull.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, July 18.—Today's rates prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a-c.....	£58¾
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 28.14
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver Spot	29¾ d.
Market rate of Discount...	5⅝%
Egyptian Cotton Brown....	11.82d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton..	6.05d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	8.04d.
Deliveries China Silk .....142 bales	
" Canton Silk .... 6 "	
" Japan Silk ..... 42 "	

Tone of Tea Market Flat.
Plantation Rubber August 2s. 3¾d. paid.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 18 was 126 tons."

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Pengkalan Durian Pays 20 Per Cent

By resolution of the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Pengkalan Durian Estate, Ltd., held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., a dividend of twenty per cent was declared for the year. Mr. L. E. Canning presided, the other directors present being Messrs. R. Ure Hummel and E. W. Noel. There were 3,588 shares represented.

The report and statement of accounts are drafted in the same full manner as last year, so that a comparison between the two years working can be readily made. I will, with your consent, take them as read and will proceed to amplify the information already given. I think we may again congratulate ourselves upon a successful year.

Turning to the working account, you will notice that we have charged to revenue account 75% of the estate and Singapore expenditure and all the head office and agency expenses and there remains to be charged to development account only Tls. 6,203.46. We propose to write off from this latter account the sum of Tls. 7,000, so that there will be no increase under this item; on the contrary the book value of the estate will be decreased by a few hundred taels.

This conservative policy is, I think you will agree with me, a sound one. A total of Tls. 14,000 has been written off development account in previous years and, if you approve of our proposal to write off the further Tls. 7,000 this year, our development account will stand at Tls. 74,001.72 and the cost of our estate Tls. 275,602.96.

I must point out a typographical error in the statement of share capital in the balance sheet. £213,729.13 should read the same amount in Taels instead of Pounds Sterling.

We recommend this year the payment of Tls. 1.50 per share, which is equivalent to 20%, reckoning exchange at 2s. 8d. per tael. After payment of auditors' and directors' fees, full depreciations and after writing off Tls. 7,000 to development account and paying the proposed dividend, we shall carry forward Tls. 6,560.84 to next year's account.

During the year, we issued a further 2,000 shares, being the remaining portion of our authorized capital. These were issued in the first place to shareholders at Tls. 12 per share and, of the 2,000 shares, 1,778, i.e. 88%, were applied for by shareholders. The remaining 222 shares were issued to the directors.

The profit of Tls. 3 per share, amounting to Tls. 6,000, appears amongst the liabilities and constitutes a reserve. I may mention that our bank overdraft has disappeared and we now have a good sum standing to our credit.

During the coming year, we intend to erect a more substantial factory, drying shed, storeroom and one set of coolie lines, etc. Hitherto, we have managed to carry on with more or less temporary buildings. We preferred to delay as long as possible the erection of a permanent factory, in order that, when we did proceed to build, we should be able to gain by the experience of others and erect and equip our factory in a manner which experience proved to be the best. These buildings and new machinery will probably cost about $11,000.

During the past year, there have been no extensions of the cultivated area. Of the unplanted area, the manager estimates that there are about 65 acres of good land available, which we propose to bring into cultivation during the coming year. The total area of the estate remains unchanged.

During the year, we surrendered to the Government one chain reserve for a new road running through fields 10, 8 and 14, to replace an old road which ran through the estate adjacent to fields 5 and 12. We received a grant of the old road reserve, in exchange for the area of the new road, plus compensation of $1,500 for the rubber cut out to make way for the new road.

The full statistics given under production are, I think, satisfactory. You will notice that we exceeded our estimated production of 90,000 lbs. by 10,266 lbs. Our estimated production for the current year is 100,000 lbs., which figure we believe to be conservative.

We are adopting the wise policy of avoiding overtapping and are not hesitating to rest certain areas as occasion requires. We are also steadily thinning-out certain areas which have been planted too closely, chiefly field 11, which was originally planted by the Chinese owner. About 3100 trees were cut out during the year in the producing fields 5, 8 and 11.

This policy of conservative tapping, resting and thinning-out accounts for the conservative nature of our estimated output for the coming year. We are also reducing the number of cuts on the old trees from two cuts to one cut on a quarter.

For these reasons, the yield per acre per annum of 3.22 lbs. is rather lower than the figure quoted for the three preceding years. During the final three months of the year, we expect to tap 100 acres of the young fields 7, 9 and 10.

Our percentage of No. 1 quality is 82%, which figure shows a satisfactory and steady improvement each year during the past four years. You will also notice that the labor cost per lb. of 16.26 cents is lower than that of any previous year.

Turning to the statistics given under production costs, I would point out that our "all-in cost per lb." is 1/1.88d., which I think we may consider satisfactory, in view of the fact that we have charged to revenue account as much as 75% of all Singapore and estate expenses, as against 50% charged in last year's accounts. The average acreage in tapping is 254 acres, which constitutes only 48% of the total planted area. In comparing this "all-in cost" with that of other estates, it is very important to examine carefully the proportion of costs charged to revenue, otherwise the comparison may be misleading.

All expenditure in connection with the tapping, manufacture and shipment of rubber, weeding and maintaining the producing portion of the estate is included in the costs of production, together with a proportion of all charges, averaging 75% for the year. The "all-in cost" shows a slight increase over last year's figures, 1/1.88d., as compared with 1/1.81d., but, as I have already stated, we have made a higher proportion of expenditure and general charges against revenue account, while the new areas in respect of which the increased charge is made were not yielding to their full extent during their first year. In addition, general expenses have been slightly higher in total, chiefly on upkeep of buildings and the increased cost of tools and utensils has also adversely affected our costs.

The average cost of weeding over the whole estate was 61 cents per acre per month, as against 84 cents in the previous financial year. The estimated cost of weeding throughout the estate for the current year is 60 cents per acre per month.

The rainfall during the year was satisfactory, rain falling on 133 days, giving 101.61 inches, against 148 days, with 100.17 inches, in 1914-1915 and 147 days, with 87.64 inches, in 1913-1914.

Diseases and pests gave little trouble during the year and call for no special comment.

We had a certain amount of difficulty with our labor force in the early part of the year, which subject was referred to in the interim directors' report, dated February 2nd, 1916. This trouble arose from the change from day labor to contract labor.

We managed later to secure sufficient labor for all regular work, but there is still a difficulty in obtaining extra labor as required for extras, such as thinning-out and cultivation. The labor force available is unfortunately fluctuating.

Health continues satisfactory and calls for no comment.

Two semi-permanent buildings have been erected during the year, viz., an assistant's bungalow, at a cost of $3,000 and a large line for Chinese at a cost of $2,200. These are satisfactory and well situated buildings and should last for a good many years.

I have already referred to the new factory, smoke-house, store and other buildings which we intend to erect this year. We hope with the improved machinery to turn out a much better quality of sheet. Hitherto, we have worked with only a 6 H. P. American kerosene motor and other light machinery, housed in very unsubstantial buildings.

Mr. Crossley visited the estate during February, 1916 and brought us back a very satisfactory report. Our best thanks are due to the estate manager, Mr. George M. Ure and to Messrs. Barker & Co., our Singapore agents, for their continued care of the company's interests. Mr. Ure has had a strenuous year and, later, we shall have an opportunity of showing our appreciation by granting him a bonus.

Our warm thanks are also due to Mr. Lavers for his services as a director. Mr. Lavers resigned his seat on his departure for home last year and his place has been taken by Mr. E. W. Noel.

At our last meeting, we omitted to fix the amount of directors' fees and I would ask someone now to propose the amount you wish to apportion. Hitherto, it has stood at Tls. 400 per member and this sum is provisionally provided for in the accounts before you. I think you will agree that this amount is small enough for the responsibility and time your directors give to the company's interests.

It was agreed to divide the profits as recommended, namely:

	Tls.
Auditors' fees	300.00
Directors' fees	1,200.00
Depreciation as detailed in profit and loss account	3,598.55
To write off development account	7,000.00
To pay a dividend of 20% = Tls. 1.50 per share at exchange 2/8d on 30,000 shares of £1 each 45,000.00	
To carry forward	6,560.84

Other resolutions fixed the directors' fees at Tls. 600 per annum each; authorised a bonus for the manager, the directors to name the amount; re-elected Mr. Hummel to the board; confirmed Mr. Noel's appointment and re-appointed Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews auditors.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$755 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2.15 B.
Cathay. pref.....	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$395 B.
North China.....	155
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156
Hongkong Fire.....	$275 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.....	
"Shell".....	102s. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 11
Oriental Cons.....	33s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$126 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	11s. 80½.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 83.
Hongkong Wharf...	$84½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	11s. 96 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 97 B.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 135 B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65.
Oriental.....	Tls. 31 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 89½ B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 12 B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 4½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 100.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 26 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$119 B.
Green Island.....	$6.40 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	$6¾.
Weeks.....	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10½ B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 37 B.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5 B.
Bute.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 12½.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 13 B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 21
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½
Kapayang.....	Tls. 29 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19½.
Padang.....	Tls. 16.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 12¾
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.40.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.30 B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.80
Senawang.....	Tls. 17¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.95 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 12½.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.05 S.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 25 B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6.40 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 12 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 86½ B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 28 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 87½ B.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 288¾

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

FULL JUDGMENT IN CASE OF CHIYO MARU

Captain Bent Suspended For Four Months—Chief Officer Exonerated

Yokohama, July 10.—The Japan Gazette points the following: Judgment was given in the Tokio Marine Court, by Presiding Judge Takatori, on the 8th instant in the case of the T.K.K. steamer Chiyo maru, which ran aground off Hongkong on March 31 last, and finally became a total wreck. Captain Ernest Bent's certificate was suspended for four months, on the grounds of neglect of duty, while Chief Officer Sakai was acquitted. The Captain is at liberty to appeal against the judgment within a week.

The reasons given for the above judgment are:—

The stranding of the Chiyo maru is attributable to the neglect of duty on the part of Captain Ernest Bent, who conceived a mistaken idea, without sufficient grounds, that the foggy season, which usually sets in the vicinity of Hongkong at that time of the year, had already passed, and thus failed to take special precautions in this respect, nor did he take due note of the habitual existence of an irregular current on the route in that particular season, jumping to a hasty conclusion that no such current prevailed from the facts that the direction of the wind was irregular and that the velocity of the wind was feeble. His conduct falls under the provisions of Clause 2 of Art. 1 of the Seamen's Punishment Law, and therefore he is dealt with in accordance with Clause 2 of Art. 11 of the same Law. As regards the measures taken by Chief-Officer Sakai before and after the stranding of the vessel, there is nothing blameable in them, and therefore his conduct does not fall under the provision of any Clause of Art. 1 of the same Law. Under these circumstances, the following judgment is passed:—

Captain Ernest Bent's certificate shall be suspended for four months, but Chief Officer Sakai shall be acquitted. The judicial costs amounting to Y.20 shall be borne by Captain Ernest Bent.

The Japan Gazette's comment on the case is as follows: To anyone who has followed the proceedings of the Inquiry into the loss of the Chiyo maru, recently held by the Marine Court at Tokio, the judgment as delivered by the Court on the 8th instant, whereby Captain Bent's certificate was suspended for four months, while Chief Officer Sakai was exonerated from all blame, cannot appear as anything but extraordinary.

During the hearing of the case the testimony of the Chief Officer, who was on watch at the time of the disaster, was on several important points directly refuted in evidence, given by the other officers of the ship.

The Presiding Judge in summing up the case threw the blame entirely upon the Captain, charging him with culpable negligence in that proper caution was not exercised in regard to fog.

It is shown that when the Captain turned in at 1.16 a.m. the weather was perfectly clear. It was not until 4 a.m. that the ship, then in charge of the Chief Officer, ran into haze, the standing orders on board requiring that the Captain shall be called in case of any change in the weather. The Chief Officer, notwithstanding, kept the ship going apparently at undiminished speed, nor was the foghorn sounded. It would appear probable that if the foghorn had been sounded, the echo from the cliffs of Tamkan Island would have warned the officers on watch of the proximity of danger (presence of land) and the disaster might have been averted. It was sufficiently shown by the evidence of the 4th Officer that 4.20 a.m. was the hour at which he was sent down by the Chief Officer to call the Captain. It was further shown also by the 4th Officer's evidence that the Captain immediately jumped from his bunk and appeared on duty with all possible despatch.

The finding of the Court of lack of caution during fog on the part of the Captain, and the complete exoneration of the Chief Officer, seems therefore strangely at variance with the evidence as taken during the hearing of the case.

It was also mentioned in Court that the Chief Officer's certificate had been suspended for two months on a former occasion for negligence of duty, though to this fact the Court does not appear to have attached any special significance.

Unfortunately, the result of this case would appear to stand out as another instance of discrimination against the foreigner in the Japanese Court of Justice.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, July 18.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	88	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b. 122		0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.. Nominal			
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	27	12	6
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	17	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales.....	32	3	
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)..	14¾	d.	
Standard Tin (Cash) 163	10	0	
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b...	46	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)..164	5	0	

ENTENTE AND SOUTH AMERICA ENVOYS HELP KEEP MEXICAN PEACE

Brought Pressure To Bear On Carranza to Send Conciliatory Reply

FEARED ARMS EMBARGO

Question of Adjustment of Differences To Be Taken Up In Diplomatic Channels

Washington, July 7.—That pressure exerted by the European Powers and the Latin American republics was chiefly responsible for the conciliatory answer sent by Venustiano Carranza, the head of the de facto government of Mexico, in reply to the note from the United States has become known here today. The diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers, it is thought endeavored to dissuade Carranza from taking any steps which might bring about hostilities with the United States, in order to prevent an embargo on the exportations of arms and ammunition from America. The ambassadors of the South American republics were also extremely active in impressing Carranza with the necessity of avoiding war with the United States.

The de facto government has notified the state department that it welcomes the suggestions that the question of the adjustment of differences between the two countries be diverted into diplomatic channels for settlement.

Assurances Adequate

Washington, July 6.—Discussion with the representatives of the Mexican de facto government of the steps to be taken in Mexico is the course to be pursued by President Wilson for it is officially announced today that he has accepted the assurances which have been given.

These assurances concern the attitude of Mexico toward the United States and also the intentions of the Mexican government in regard to the bandits whose activities brought about the sending of an American punitive expedition. President Wilson considers them satisfactory.

Carrizal Dead Arrive

El Paso, Texas, July 6.—The bodies of Captain Charles T. Boyd and Lieutenant Henry Adair and seven troopers of the 10th U. S. cavalry, who were killed in the Carrizal fight, have been brought here to El Paso.

To Name Peace Delegates

Washington, July 9.—The de facto government of Mexico is ready to discuss ways and means for a definite peace with the United States, and will soon appoint delegates who will meet and confer with the American delegates to be chosen by President Wilson. It is expected that the conference will be held at a town in some isolated portion of the United States.

Villa Fully Recovered

Washington, July 9.—Villa is now fully recovered from the effects of the wounds received in the encounter which he and his bandits had with American troops subsequent to the Columbus raid, and reliable information reaching this city is to the effect that he has again taken the field and is operating with a portion of his forces in the vicinity of Parral, and close to the positions occupied by General Pershing's command.

Ready for Jiminez Fight

Washington, July 9.—Villista and Carranzista forces are preparing for battle at Jiminez, 30 miles east of Parral, and an engagement is expected to take place tomorrow.

Rout Carranaza Troops

Washington, July 8.—Villista bandits have made a raid on the Mexican town of Jiminez and have routed the Carranza troops stationed there, according to information which has been received in dispatches coming from the border. Full details of the fight are not available.

Mexico Grabs Hearst's Land

San Francisco, July 10.—The Mexican Government has confiscated the large tract of land at Habrico in Chihuahua owned by William Randolph Hearst, the American newspaper owner. The Government says the keepers of the land left the place when the American punitive troops under General Pershing evacuated their camps.

ITALIAN PROGRESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 18.—The official communique issued today records continued progress at Pasubio, Posina and Astico, despite the vigorous resistance made by the enemy.

MRS. ASTOR FORFEITS 5 MILLIONS TO MARRY

Young Widow of Millionaire, Titanic Victim, Weds William K. Dick

New York, June 17.—Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of Col. John Jacob Astor, lost on the Titanic, will be married at Bar Harbor, Me., next Monday to William K. Dick, vice-president of the Manufacturers' Trust Company.

The engagement, although several months old, was kept so close a secret that the announcement today surprised all except the most intimate friends of the pair.

Mr. Dick, 29 years old, is said to be worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. By the marriage Mrs. Astor will lose the income from $5,000,000 left by Col. Astor so long as she remained his widow. She also will lose the right to live in the Astor Fifth Avenue mansion, one of the most palatial homes in New York, but her possession of the fortune settled on her by Astor at the time of the marriage is undisturbed.

Mrs. Astor, who is now 24 years old, was married to John Jacob Astor in 1911. A few months later Col. Astor was drowned when the Titanic went down. Mrs. Astor will remain guardian for John Jacob Astor III, who was born several months after his father's death.

Mr. Dick is the son of J. Henry Dick, a wealthy sugar refiner and the grandson of William Dick, a pioneer in that field. He was born in the family's Williamsburg mansion, but moved to 20 East Fifty-third Street, Manhattan, in 1904. He has spent many of his vacations at the country home at Islip, L. I.

Mr. Dick is a nephew of J. Adolph Mollenhauer and a brother-in-law of Horace Havemeyer. He has one brother and two sisters, Adolph M. Dick, Mrs. Horace Havemeyer (Doris Dick), and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy (Julia Dick).

Besides being vice-president of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, Mr. Dick is vice-president of the Robert Chapman Company and is a director of the McKee Refrigerator Company and of Rigney and Co. He was formerly a director and part owner of the Brooklyn Times.

Although both families made every effort to keep the marriage plans secret, friends admitted today that Mr. Dick and Mrs. Astor are to be married at 5 o'clock on Monday in Mrs. Astor's summer home at Bar Harbor.

The best man will be Adolph M. Dick, brother of the bridegroom. Mrs. Astor will be attended neither by a bridesmaid nor a maid of honor, but her younger sister, Katherine Force, will be present.

Mr. Dick's parents, sisters, and brothers-in-law will be present at the ceremony. The guests will include Seth Barton French, Lyman N. Hins, and W. Scott Pyle.

Mr. Dick and his bride will go west on their honeymoon, it is announced, and returning in about a month will make their home at Islip, L. I.

That the match is a love affair, pure and simple, is insisted on by their friends, who point out no settlement of any kind, written or oral, has been made.

When previous reports of an engagement were heard the rumors were denied, and the close friendship of the pair was explained with the statement that they had been friends since childhood.

Last year, however, considerable comment was occasioned by the seriousness of Mr. Dick's attentions, and it was hinted that they were engaged. It was not until recently that even their intimate friends were made aware of the coming marriage.

MUSIC NEXT WEEK

The public performances by the band next week will, weather permitting, be as follows:—

Monday, July 24, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.
Tuesday, July 25, 9.00 p.m., Hongkew Recreation Ground.
Wednesday, July 26, 5.30 p.m., Public Garden.
Thursday, July 27, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.
Friday, July 28, 5.30 p.m., Hongkew Recreation Ground.
Saturday, July 29, 4.30 p.m., Public Recreation Ground.
Saturday, July 29, 9.00 p.m., Public Garden.

FOR
Cut Flowers
Floral Baskets
Wreaths
and any other kinds of floral arrangements see
The Shanghai Flora
Florists and Nurserymen
88 Szechuen Road
opposite
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
next to Venturi's
Tel. 2710

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevill Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 3 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendse)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
23 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

13 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 2393-4493.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorised Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Tals at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America: — BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tacls 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 3, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo today.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien left the South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf today at 2 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali from London, left Hongkong on Tuesday, and is due here tomorrow afternoon.

The P. and O. s.s. Morea which connected at Colombo with the s.s. Novara leaving Shanghai on May 20, arrived in London on Saturday, July 15.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Kobe on Monday afternoon, the 17th instant, sailed for Yokohama at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 18th, and was due to arrive at the latter port yesterday evening.

The T.K.K. Tenyo Maru is appointed to sail from Hongkong tomorrow, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Monday, July 24. She will be despatched for San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu the same day, and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien for Kobe:—Mr. Bunabn Wright, Mrs. Kerrigan. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Samsonovitch and 3 children, Mrs. M. B. Samsonovitch and child, Miss I. Gunter, Mr. B. Lob, Mr. A. E. Godsi, Mr. E. J. Lusby, Mr. W. E. Sauer, Mr. J. J. Thomson, Mr. Yu Tsong-gnieu, Mr. A. Beun.

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique for Marseilles:—Mr. Albert Rene, Rev. Father Moglioni, Rev. Father J. Duhr, Rev. Father de Prunele. For Colombo:—Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Rev. Father Russel. For Singapore:—Mr. A. Danjou, Mr. J. K. H. Holthuis, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Zwart van Kooten, Mr. J. W. Price, Miss M. Christy. For Saigon:—Mrs. Aymard. For Haiphong:—Mr. Tradou. For Hongkong:—Miss L. Dtoogatch, Mr. Vei Ning-seng, Mr. Tsang Tse-ming, Mr. Tsao Kie-fou, Mr. R. M. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. du Pac de. Marsoulies, Mr. Kan Yu-kai, Mrs. L. J. Lopes, Miss E. M. Lopes, Miss C. Martin, Miss Maria Gutierris, Mr. Jose A. des Remedios, Mrs. M. des Remedios, Miss Auguste M. des Remedios, Mr. F. J. Lopes, Mr. Dung Zee-kong, Mr. Wong Szi-jang, Mr. Tsang Vin-long.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Novara will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for July 20th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

The final two Episodes of
"THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
The Great Mystery Film Serial.
21st and 22nd Episodes, entitled:
"THE GREEN TRUNK"
and
"THE TRIUMPH OF ELAINE"
POSITIVELY THE LAST FOUR NIGHTS
The final instalments of the famous novel, "The New Exploits of Elaine" appeared on pages 2 and 3 of the magazine section of Sunday's The China Press. Read it carefully and then come and see it enacted on the screen.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest.

"THE STRENGTH AND AGILITY OF INSECTS"
Science and Nature Series.

"THE PROFESSOR'S EXPERIMENT"
A delightful comedy

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 20th July, 1916

"TROUBLESOME DAUGHTERS"
Comic

"THE MILLIONAIRESS"
Three Parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"A DOUBLE EXPOSURE"
Comedy

"THE MISADVENTURES OF MONARCH"
Vitagraph Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 20th July

"MR. TUBBY'S TURIMPH"
Comic

"THE HAND OF MYSTERY"
3 Parts

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"THE JOY RIDE"
Comedy

"THE AVENGING DENTIST"
Comedy in 2 Parts.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

NEW PROGRAMME
For Thursday, 20th July.

"THE HYPOCRITES"
COME AND SEE
How the Hypocrites are blindfolded by NAKED TRUTH

"FATTY and the BALLOONS"
Highly Amusing Mirth Provoking Keystone.

NO ADVANCES IN PRICES.

Dress Circle Seats ....30 Cents

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Tonight Tonight
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
Episodes 10 and 11.

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	5.30*	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	..	Boston & New York	Muncaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 29	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 3	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 20	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 20	9.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	5.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 21	5.00	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 23	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 24	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 25	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	P.M.	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 29	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 31	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Aug 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 24	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
" 30	10.00*	Boston, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	A.M.	London via Cape	Aisuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	9.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 20	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kaigan	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	3.30*	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 20	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	8.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 21	8.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 21	D.L.	Wuhu	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
" 24	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	.	Tsingtao, Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 22	D.L.	Chinkiang	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Nicolatosk	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	8.00	Haichow, Yochow	Ningpo	Bri.	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 25	10.00*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 26	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 25	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kiangwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	M.M.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 19	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 19	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
July 19	Cruise	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	
July 19	Japan	Atlantique	3562	Fr.	Cie M.M.	
July 19	Hongkong	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 19	Vladivostock	Penza	1845	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 19	Dalny	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.	
July 19		Javary	782	Am.	B. A. T.	
July 19	Japan	Omi maru	2881	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
July 19	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 19	Hongkong	Polynesien		Fr.	Cie M. M.	
July 19	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.		
July 19	Chefoo	Tungchow	1268	Br.	B. & S.	
July 19	Swatow	Yunnan	3770	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 19	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1362	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	Japan	Hitachi.maru	4068	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	Amoy, Swatow	Hangchow	999	Br.	w. & S.
" 19	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	Amoy, Swatow	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	Japan	Gensan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B.K.
" 19	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 19	Hankow	Urusan maru	1735	Jap.	Mitsu Bishi
" 19	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	509	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Deoidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Ajax	May 9
Carmarthenshire	June 28
Ceylon	May 26
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Vienna	June 17
Cyclops	June 9
Eurybates	June 24
Gleniffer	May 18
Hirano Maru	May 8
Kaga Maru	May 21
Kamo Maru	June 4
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 2
Lycaon	June 2
Merionethshire	May 11
Monmouthshire	May 29
Mishima Maru	July 16
Nellore**	July 9
Ningchow	May 27
Nyanza**	June 26
Oanfa	May 21
Priam	July 18
Tydeus	June 29
Yeddo	May 5

For Marseilles, etc.

Andre Lebon	July 5
Atlantique	July 19
Magellan	June 22

For Bombay

Nagoya**	June 13

FOR ROTTERDAM

Nippon	July 17

For Vancouver, etc.

Arabien	June 14
Empress of Russia	July 14
Itsukushima Maru	June 20
Justin	June 14
Mexico Maru	July 13
Monteagle	July 5
Nanking Maru	July 8
Sado Maru	July 2
Yokohama Maru	June 12

For New York

Bloemfontein	May 27
G. W. Fenwick	May 1
St. Bede	June 28
Toyooka Maru	July 11

For San Francisco, etc.

Asia Maru	July 17
Cacique	June 5
China	July 3
Floridian	May 27
Hazel Dollar	June 27
Manila Maru	June 28
Richmond	June 7
Yucatan	May 18

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 3	Aug. 6
Alcinous	June 24	Aug. 24
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 18
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glengyle	May 21	July 25
Glenlogan	June 6	Aug. 12
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 11
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 22
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug. 8
Machaon	July 1	Sept. 1
Malta**		Aug. 18
Nore**		Aug. 3
Novara	June 15	July 20
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Pingsuey	June 1	July 31
Prostesilaus	June 10	Aug. 3
Somali	June 15	July 21
Telamon	May 20	July 21

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 28
Empress of Russia	Aug 10	Sept. 9
Monteagle	Aug 1	Sept. 3

FROM NEW YORK

Bolton Castle	May 11	July 20
City of Durham	May 15	July 20
City of Oran	June 15	Aug. 1
Muncaster Castle		July 18
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 18
St. Patrick	June 21	Aug. 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Bessie Dollar		July 25
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug. 1
Chicago Maru	June 22	July 28
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 26
Nippon Maru	June 24	July 19
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug 30
Tenyo Maru	June 10	July 24
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26

FROM MARSEILLES

Athos	June 25	July 31
Cordillere	July 9	Aug. 11

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan (S. E. A.)	June 11	Aug. 5

FROM CALCUTTA

Santhia	July 5	July 30

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, July 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. N. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Ca.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, July 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (elect fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kaiping will leave on Friday, July 21. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, will be despatched on Monday, July 24. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916, the tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Monday, July 24, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique from Japan:—Mr. D. Mackay, Mr. Wong Wai-shin.

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien from Marseilles:—Mr. P. Pelliot, Mr. Briand Mr. Allemand, Mr. Zee Kinguam, Mr. Bonmarckand, Mr. Ernest Suthy. From Colombo:—Mr. & Mrs. Karangia and 3 children, Mr. O. L. Petigura, Mr. R. Bakmzee, Mr. D. B. Bamzee, Misses Bahya and Bkesma. From Singapore:—Mr. R. Van Muelleiz, Mr. Sizzie Tserumkof, Mrs. Mary Suterman, Mrs. Ida Rutens, Mr. Strul Idel, Mr. F. Crouther, Mr. K. Oyama, Capt. Ebden, Mr. Naroomall. From Saigon:—Mrs. Maria Jofinomura. From Hongkong:—Sergent Neuvielle, Mr. Chang Tozkai, Rev. H. Cooman, Mr. Gendran, Mr. Henry Benz, Mr. Tong Kangpack, Mr. T. Davis, Mrs. C. Ahlberg, Mr. Kong Sun-tak, Mr. Wong Yawchoy, Mr. Shung Shan-ham, Mr. Lu Yee and Chung Sing-him, Dr. Quis Luck, Mr. Hue Tav-tao, Mr. Maradali, Mr. Ho Kee-tung, Mr. Marquis de Vitry, Mr. Nun Wai-ki. From Tourane:—Mrs. Gauzen Olie.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Miss H. William, Miss P. Boreshtains, Lieut. J. A. Zennor Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. P. W. Pate, Rev. T. B. Campbell, Mr. K. Ishiwatari, Mr. K. Ueno, Mrs. S. Ueno.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo from Hankow:—Miss F. Brown, and Miss H. Honsinger.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Fulton.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Jones and 2 children, and Mr. Namdau.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. C. H. Tricker.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostock:—Mr. Ferns, Mr. Plaun, Mr. Sergeer, Mrs. Massey, Mr. Solotuhin. From Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. Lawky, Mr. Priest, Mr. Chetvernnko, Miss Nezovicatkos.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
July 13	Hankow	Changwo	690	Br.	J. M. & Co	11 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
July 16	Japan	Empress of Japan	1329	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSB
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 18	Japan	Fude maru		Jap.		
July 15	Japan	Himeshima maru	159	Jap.	Mitsu Bishi	7 p
July 17	Foochow	Haean	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kioling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 15	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 17	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
July 17	Hankow	Kiangyung	1461	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
July 18	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	1605	Br.	K. M. A.	SHW
July 18	Hankow	Kiangya	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 13	Hankow	Loongwo	2786	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1632	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 11	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 17	Japan	Otaru maru	1881	Jap.	C.I. & E.L. Co	9 p
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 16	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
July 17	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 17	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 2	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co	NSCW
July 16	Hongkong	Tungking	3807	Dan.	E.A. Co.	SOCW
July 17	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
July 18	Japan	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
July 18	Hankow	Wooling maru	905	Jap.	N.K.K.	OD
July 18	Swatow	Wosang	1197	Br.	B. & S.	KMAW

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R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" **R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"**

30,625 tons displacement. Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe—Electric Heat in every Cabin—Electric Light in every Berth—Brass Beds—Quadruple Screws—Turbine Engines—Watertight Bulkheads

S.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 11,000 tons displacement
S.S. "MONTEAGLE" 12,000 tons displacement

Twin Screw Steel Steamships with Modern Accommodations, Comfortable Cabins and Excellent Table.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

FOR VANCOUVER (Via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama)		FOR HONGKONG	
Empress of Japan	July 28th	Monteagle	Aug. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11th	Empress of Japan	Sept. 12th
†Monteagle	Sept. 2nd	*Empress of Asia	Sept. 23rd
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8th	Monteagle	Oct. 22nd
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6th	Empress of Japan	Nov. 6th

En route to Hongkong the "Empress of Russia" and "Empress of Asia" sail from Nagasaki to Manila direct, omitting Shanghai.
†s.s. Monteagle calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. *Special call at Shanghai.
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L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner Peking and Yuen-ming-yuen Roads. Tel. No. 1668.

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Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
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FOR HONGKONG
AUG. 26, NOV. 1.

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NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

BUILDING BOOM HERE DESPITE HIGH PRICES

Uninterrupted Since 1913; Still Supply is Below Demand; More Permanent Styles

The city engineer's report for June given in this week's Municipal Gazette comments on the remarkable building boom that continues in Shanghai in the face of a high market for materials and an alleged slump in business. The report says:

"It is worthy of note that the great activity in the building trade, which commenced in 1913, is still being maintained. Where old buildings fronting the principal streets are being rebuilt, structures of a more permanent nature than has hitherto been the case are being erected. This is the more remarkable because practically all building materials have increased enormously in price during the last 18 months.

"It would seem that despite the large number of new houses and other buildings which are being, and have been erected, the supply is still below the demand. During the last six months a monthly average of 253 blocks of buildings under construction in different parts of the Settlement has been maintained. This figure will give an approximate idea of the amount of inspection work which has to be carried out by this department."

Identify Man Found Drowned in Whangpoo As Reinhold Stephan

The body found in the Whangpoo River at The Point on July 17 has been identified as that of Reinhold Stephan, a German, formerly in the Customs service and later a lighthouse keeper. The identification was made by means of a photograph of the man, as the body had been buried.

The inquest was begun at the Pahsienjao Cemetery, yesterday, by Mr. Garstin, British Assessor and Magistrate Kuan. The bar boy at the Point Hotel told of seeing a crowd collected on the bank of the river near where he works. He went to investigate and discovered the body of the foreigner.

Before the hearing could go further Mr. R. Neumann appeared. By this time the body had been interred but from photographs taken at the mortuary and from descriptions Mr. Neumann said he was sure that the man was Reinhold Stephan. Mr Garstin then said that there would be no inquest and that the matter would be turned over to the German authorities.

Big Field Gun Which May Go Into Mexico

Here is one of the U. S. 7.4 inch field guns, part of the equipment of Battery E., 5th U .S. Infantry, now at El Paso, which may be sent into Mexico.

Petition for School In Western District

69 Ratepayers Sign Letter To Council; Latter Promise Consideration

A petition signed by sixty-nine prominent ratepayers asks that the Municipal Council build a school in the western district. The Municipal Gazette reports the reply of Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, acting secretary, which said:

"I am directed to inform you that this question is receiving the Council's careful attention, and such decision on the subject as may hereafter be arrived at will be notified for public information in the Municipal Gazette."

Mr. Edward I. Ezra's was the first name on the petition, which is given below:

"Sir,—We, the undersigned ratepayers and residents in the western district, request that the Council will provide us with a school for girls and little boys.

"The trend of the foreign population during the last ten years has been to this district and there are no signs of its cessation. The existing school for girls is too distant for little ones to attend, and the site, the house and the locality are all unsuitable."

Shipping Bulletins

Another fine mail and passenger vessel was added to the fleet of the Straits Steamship Company, Ltd., by the arrival in Singapore early this month of the s.s. Kajang. Built at the Taikoo yards, Hongkong, she embodies every up-to-date feature of modern ship-construction. All the new vessels added to the line recently have proved very handy cargo carriers and we are informed that the Kajang will be able to carry 2,500 tons at a draft of 15 feet. This should assure the owners large profits, especially on such a service as the Bangkok rice trade, where the vessel could on an average carry considerably above 2,000 tons across the Menam Bar. Captain Richardson is in command.

* * *

When Wharf No. 3, now in the course of construction to the west of Wharf No. 2 (formerly known as Main Quay) is finished in 1919 the port of Dalny will come near being an ideal harbor. It may be rightly expected that after the great war ships of larger type will demand access to this port in an increasing number, making suitable docking facilities indispensable.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. R. D. Morrison, from home leave has gone chief officer on the Fooshing.

Mr. N. Colquhoun, new appointment, has gone sup. 2nd officer on the Laisang.

Mr. F. G. Storey, new appointment has gone act. 3rd engineer on the Namsang.

Mr. A. Logan, 3rd engineer on the Namsang has resigned.

Mr. F. E. Jarrett, from reserve has gone acting master on the Chipshing.

Mr. A. T. Cropley, sup. 3rd engineer on the Suisang has gone same rank on the Hinsang.

Mr. W. Robson, sup. 3rd engineer on the Hinsang has resigned.

Mr. D. Ellis, chief engineer on the Esang has gone same rank on the Laisang.

Mr. N. Hull, chief officer on the Laisang is awaiting orders.

Mr. A. Pirie, 2nd officer on the Loongwo has gone cadet on the Hinsang.

Mr. A. G. Middleton, 2nd officer on the Choysang has gone cadet on the Namsang.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, new appointment has gone 3rd engineer on the Chunsang.

Mr. S. McKinley, 3rd engineer on the Chunsang is in hospital.

Mr. F. Harris, new appointment has gone sup. 2nd officer on the Kumsang.

Mr. W. Hetherington, from reserve has gone chief officer on the Kutsang.

Mr. C. H. Spittle, chief officer on the Kutsang has resigned.

Mr. W. Blake, sup. 3rd engineer on the Laisang has gone 3rd engineer on the Namsang.

Mr. F. Storey, 3rd engineer on the Namsang has gone sup. 3rd engineer on the Laisang.

Mr. C. Robb, new appointment has gone 2nd officer on the Hopsang.

Mr. F. Appleton, 2nd officer on the Hopsang is in hospital.

Mr. J. Ferguson, from home leave has gone chief officer on the Hopsang.

Mr. C. D. Nicholl, chief officer on the Laisang has gone acting master on the same ship.

Mr. F. Mooney, master of the Laisang is on leave.

Mr. W. Field-Hook, 2nd officer on the Namsang has gone acting chief officer on the Laisang.

Mr. T. Hembrey, from leave has gone 2nd officer on the Namsang.

Mr. H. W. Chandler, 2nd officer on the Mansang has gone sup. 2nd officer on the Kutsang.

Mr. M. Costello, sup. 2nd officer on the Kutsang has gone 2nd officer on the same steamer.

Mr. W. Hipkin, 2nd officer on the Kutsang has gone acting chief officer on the same steamer.

Mr. W. Hetherington, chief officer on the Kutsang is awaiting orders.

Mr. H. S. Hurley, new appointment, has been appointed 2nd officer on the Mansang.

Mr. A. Logan, rejoined, has gone 3rd engineer on the Fansang.

Mr. W. Manson, 3rd engineer on the Fansang has resigned.

Mr. H. G. Bache, 2nd officer on the Waishing is on reserve.

Mr. H. P. Harderus, sup. 3rd engineer on the Fooksang has gone 3rd engineer on the Kwongsang.

Mr. Fothergill, 3rd engineer on the Kwongsang is in hospital.

Mr. W. Hetherington, from waiting has gone acting master on the Cheongshing.

Mr. V. Liddell, master of the Cheongshing has gone same rank on the Namsang.

Mr. H. E. Gilroy, master of the Namsang is on home leave.

Mr. J. V. Smith, 3rd engineer of the Waishing has gone act. 2nd engineer on the same ship.

Mr. N. Sinclair, 2nd engineer on the Waishing has resigned.

Mr. R. Robson, rejoined, has gone 3rd engineer on the Waishing.

Mr. J. D. Carnie, chief engineer of the Chipshing has gone same rank on the Cheongshing.

Mr. H. E. Lofley, chief engineer on the Cheongshing has gone same rank on the Chipshing.

Mr. J. A. Taylor, rejoined, has gone chief officer on the Fooshing.

Mr. R. Morrison, chief officer on the Fooshing is awaiting orders.

Mr. C. Everingham, from sick leave has gone acting chief officer on the Loongsang.

Mr. H. Herbert, chief officer on the Loongsang is on sick leave.

Mr. J. Hennessy, 3rd engineer on the Loksang has gone same rank on the Esang.

Mr. J. Leonard, 3rd engineer on the Esang has gone same rank on the Fooshing.

Mr. W. Pier, 3rd engineer on the Fooshing is granted sick leave.

Mr. J. Beal, 2nd engineer on the Fooshing has gone acting chief engineer on the same ship.

Mr. J. Johnstone, chief engineer on the Fooshing is on sick leave.

Mr. A. Patterson, 2nd engineer on the Taksang has gone same rank on the Loongsang.

Mr. G. Grist, 2nd engineer on the Loongsang has gone same rank on the Fooshing.

Mr. R. del Pan, 3rd engineer on the Loongsang has gone acting 2nd engineer on the Taksang.

Mr. S. MacKinley, from sick leave has gone 3rd engineer on the Loongsang.

Mr. T. G. Winter, new appointment has gone sup. 2nd officer on the Fooshing.

Mr. H. G. Stewart, sup. 2nd officer on the Fooshing has resigned.

Siccawei Weather Report

18.—Fine hot weather. The pressures are generally low all over the Chinese continent. Anticyclone persisting on the Pacific, but with decreasing intensity between the Loochoos and the Bonin. Fresh monsoon.

19.—Very fine hot weather. Gentle southerly breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, July 19, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	755.41	756 05
" " inches	29.74	29.77
Variation mm. for 24 h	†1.76	†1.83
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.40	-0.66
Wind Direction	SSE	SSW
Wind Kilom per hour	17	22
Wind Miles	10.6	13.7
Temperature Cen	25°9	30°8
Temperature Fahr	78.7	85.5
Humidity: cc	93	70
Nebulosity: 5-10	5	7
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on July 18, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	16-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	15-30
Apricots	"	8-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	12-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Barn	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

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½ LITRE $1.50

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The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3			Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Techow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221		8	
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
9				10	
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	24.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep. Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	62	arr. Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.			Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry — Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking — Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai — Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

STATIONS	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.58		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.09	A.M.
SOOCHOW arr.	9.40		11.04	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.03	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.48	0.48
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.58	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.28		6.56	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.31		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.42	4.09		8.00	1.52
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			2.02
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.03	8.29	11.00	5.09		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.05	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.37	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.55	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.21	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.35	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A M. DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
	TIMES					
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
	TIMES					
Zah Kou ..... dep		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.58	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

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ON
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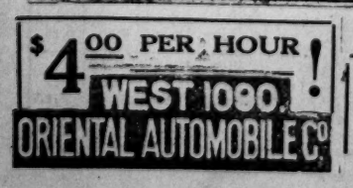

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Special Correspondent

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SHANGHAI

Alma Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 6th July, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5%, equal to 45 candareens per share, on the Capital of the Company, on To-day, 20th July, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th July to 20th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 7th July, 1916.
10346 J 20

Kuling, Mokanshan

Visitors at the above resorts, who are not already Subscribers to
The China Press
can obtain copies of the paper at
The Mission Book Co., Kuling, and Messrs. Yut Sae-chang, Mokanshan

"Quick Service and Efficient Service"

That's Our Motto

Why not send your car to us to be repaired? We don't delay the work and, furthermore, it is well done, for we have a Staff of Competent Mechanics, under the direction of skilled foreigners.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

SUCCESS

cannot be sustained unless it is backed up by merit.

UNDERWOOD

sales are greater than ever before—due to honesty in manufacture. Underwood Typewriters in the second-hand market realise better prices than any other machine—WHY?

"The machine you will eventually buy"

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
44a Kiangse Road. Telephone 3805.
10460

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.
TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to:—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.
1 Class **$30.**—Return **$45.**
2 Class **$20.**—Return **$30.**

Splendid accommodation, extra large well aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to:—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 63

Tender for two Steel Pontoons

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of two steel pontoons, to be delivered alongside the Conservancy Yard at Chang Wah Pang, Woosung.

Specifications can be obtained after noon on July 20th from the Engineering Office, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the above pontoons addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and marked "tender for steel pontoons" must be sent in to the Board before noon, July 26th, 1916.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. VON HEIDENSTAM,
Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, July 20th, 1916.
10482

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Ltd.

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Six per cent (6%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 27th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.
10399

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the engagement of Mr. F. Baughman as Motor Engineer with this Company was terminated on July 15th, 1916.

The following appointments are hereby confirmed.

H. A. FULLER.
Late Sales Manager of Frank & Co., Inc., of Manila.
Sales Department.

O. A. KING.
Late of E. C. McCullough & La Estrella, Auto Palace of Manila.
Motor Engineer.

J. F. HULL.
Late of Manila Electric Railway & Light Co.
Carriage Building and Painting Department.

J. HARVEY.
Late of the Goodrich Tyre & Rubber Co.
Tyre and Vulcanizing Department.

A. MACGREGOR.
Manager,
Hankow Branch.

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.
Shanghai and Hankow.

NOTICE is hereby given that my engagement with The Central Garage Co., Ltd., Shanghai, terminated on July 15th, 1916.

F. BAUGHMAN
Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.
10408 A 12

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, an unfurnished house (4 or 6 rooms), from beginning of October. Western district preferably, not on French side. Please give full particulars to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.
10480 J 22

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10277 J 31

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.
Telephone 3482 9408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.
10070

70-72 BUBBLING WELL Road, to let, two nice attic rooms, facing south.
10404 e.o.d.

TO LET, two well-furnished attic rooms, with bathroom. Apply Mrs. Geo. Pearson, 17, Quinsan Gardens.
10481 J 22

TO LET in private German family, furnished room, bathroom attached, with full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.
10431 J 23

ONE large room and two small ones to let, good stable. Please apply 19-20, North Szechuen Road.
10433 e.o.d.

HOUSES TO LET

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from August 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.
10474 J 31

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, from 1st August. Furniture for sale en bloc. House has fly-screens and is within easy reach of Bund. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.
10472 J 20

HOUSES TO LET, *41 Rue Massenet*, 6 rooms and attics, tiled bathrooms, pantry and kitchen, porcelain bathtubs, lavatories and flush closets, garden, tennis, etc. *101, Aue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.
10456

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVERTISING Agent: Party wishes to get in communication with a first-class Chinese advertising agent, having connections with all the newspapers in China. Very large business will be given to the right party. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.
10464 J 20

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese gentleman; many years experience with the biggest dock in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, 18 years practical experience America and England, latest methods, desires engagement after 4 p.m. opening, closing, writing up books, trial balances, financial statements. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.
10477 J 20

THOROUGHLY EDUCATED Chinese, University graduate, having considerable knowledge of law, desires position in some law office. Good recommendations. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.
10302 E. O.D.

WANTED, position as stock-clerk, godown-keeper, or general office work, by an American. Sober and reliable. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.
10468 J 20

SITUATIONS VACANT

SHORTHAND-TYPIST required, male preferred. State salary required. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.
10469 J 21

WANTED, lady stenographer. State experience, salary expected. Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.
10454 J 20

WANTED, an experienced interpreter for established Law Office. Good salary. Apply to Box 54, THE CHINA PRESS.
10425 J 19

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.
10366

LOST

BETWEEN Kiangse Road and Point Hotel, lady's platinum wrist watch. Liberal reward. Apply Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.
10475 J 20

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG BRITON requires lessons in Russian in exchange for those in English or remuneration. Lady instructor preferred. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.
10478 J 21

WANTED, two first-class musicians, violinist and 'cello preferred. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.
10479 J 22

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, Lloyd's Register (complete) 1915-1916. Reply, stating price, to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.
10459 J 20

WANTED, immediately, second-hand set of I. C. S. Reference Library on General Chemistry. Write, stating lowest price, to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.
10458 J 20

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motorcycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
10278 T. F

FOR SALE, hornless gramophone and 42 double records, almost new and in good condition. Complete with box. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.
10476 J 22

FOR SALE or hire, one second-hand Broadwood piano, in good condition. Any reasonable offers considered. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.
10473 J 20

WANTED to buy, thoroughbred brown dachshund (bitch). Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.
10461 J 21

WANTED: 12-bore sporting gun and case; price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.
10437 J 21